

HOME NEWS

Social workers decide to form union and open membership

From Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Social workers decided yesterday to form a trade union and to end a four-year battle by throwing open membership of their professional association.

Both decisions, taken at the start of the annual meeting of the British Association of Social Workers, brought most of the 100 delegates to their feet cheering.

The motion to form a union, which needed a simple majority, was carried by 63 per cent. Many members made clear that they supported a separate union because of their disappointment with the way the National and Local Government Officers' Association (Nalgo) has represented them.

Mr Jeffrey Prosser, vice-chairman of the association and a Nalgo member, moving the motion, said that the "collegiate" union had shown it could frustrate the wishes of social workers and their employers alike.

A union of social workers would be better able to decide policy and strategy based on what was good for social workers and social workers, among Nalgo's 710,000 members were 25,000 social workers and it had consulted few of them about the effects of industrial action.

"Social workers must be masters of their own fate," Mr Prosser said. "I am not against industrial action but I want to make the decision myself as a member of a professional group."

Among the objectors was Mr Harry Larkin, of the National Union of Social Workers, a breakaway group formed in 1975 when the association first

rejected open membership. It has about 300 members. Mr Larkin urged the meeting to join his union or form a union for the whole welfare field.

The association's constitution prevents it from becoming a union. A working group with British association and the union is expected to take six months to establish. One important difficulty will be to negotiate rights when several other unions have those rights on behalf of social workers.

The proposal for open membership was first raised at the 1975 annual meeting. It has been excluded from full membership the unqualified, although they are a majority of practising social workers. There has been a clear majority for open membership for the past two years, but the vote has fallen short of the necessary three quarters majority.

Mr Terence Bamford, of Harrow, told the meeting that the decision on a union had strengthened the case for open membership. "Without unqualified social workers the entire structure of social services in this country would collapse," he said.

Only 30 per cent of those eligible were members of the association. Its strength was declining and it had acquired an image as an elitist, middle management organization. "We can decline to exclusiveness or we can move on to create a new image," he said.

There were few speakers against the motion. The vote was carried by 80.96 per cent, with 405 people present in the hall and 81 against. Proxy votes were 382 for and 151 against.

Gold mine was 'shack in backwoods'

A "gold mine" in Canada turned out to be nothing more than a waterlogged shack in the backwoods, a jury in a fraud trial was told at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

The mine was supposed to be turning out 24 tons of ore a day on a pilot scale, but it was a lie, Mr Michael Worsley, for the prosecution, said. The police found virtually virgin land where they visited the site, 60 miles north-east of Vancouver, British Columbia.

Although claims had been staked out under British Columbia law, the only building visible, and almost washed, was a wooden hut. There were signs of what had been a logging operation, partly surrounded by a Red Indian reservation.

Referring to a glossy brochure produced as an appetizer to attract would-be investors in the mine, Mr Worsley said: "Not only is there no mining going on but there is no mine."

Five men and two women deny all charges against them. The defendants are:

Richard Washington Swinerton, aged 38, a company director, of 38, Avenue, Alton, Liverpool; Robert James Harris, a financial consultant, of 2, William Avenue, London; Anthony Papalia, aged 32 (his twin brother), a financial consultant, also of 2, William Avenue, London; Michael Harris, aged 37, of Falcon Drive, Stanmore, and Thomas Green, aged 29, of Albion Road, Hayes, both of London, were each jailed for five years. Oscar Ribeiro, aged 36, of Ringway, Southall, London, who allowed his car to be used to take the defendants to the airport, was jailed for 18 months. All three admitted their charges.

At a previous hearing Judge Argyle said: "If people had been doing their job properly they would have discovered what happened and these men would never have been put in the position they were in." He asked: "Has the system been changed, or does nobody care?"

Mr Graham Boal, for the prosecution, had said that the gold, in warehouses, had been sent from South Africa to a London subsidiary and became the responsibility of British Airways on arrival in Britain.

The company had asked for the consignment to be met by a British Airways security officer, but because of errors and misunderstanding it was not given sufficient supervision and was handled as freight. It was its way into a cargo container where the three accused men worked.

Mr Quentin Edwards, for British Airways, said yesterday that they had accepted responsibility for the loss and had settled a claim by the airline for £157,000. None of the gold had been recovered.

An application by British Airways for restitution was rejected, but the judge made criminal bankruptcy orders against the three accused.

Mr Anthony Bridgen, for the defence of Mr Harris, said Mr Harris gave the police the name of the man to whom he sold the gold. The police interviewed Mr X but there was insufficient evidence to prosecute.

The trial continues on Monday.

Timber store destroyed

Fire destroyed the former railway station at Pampford, seven miles south of Cambridge, early yesterday. It was used as a timber store. Damage was estimated at £20,000.

Hunt for 'Ripper' murderer costing more than £2m

Jayne McDonald, aged 16, the only girl on "The Ripper" death list not involved in prostitution, was probably mistaken by her attacker for a prostitute, it was stated at a Leeds inquest yesterday.

Her body, fully clothed, was found in an adventure playground at Chapelthorpe, Leeds, on June 26 last year. Det Chief Supt James Hobson said she was "a high-spirited, good-looking girl". She was probably picked on by mistake because she was "out too late at night, walking the streets". The coroner recorded a verdict that Miss McDonald, of Scott Hall

Three jailed for airport gold theft

Three warehousemen at Heathrow airport, London, were said to have stolen £157,532 of gold on the spur of the moment when it went to the wrong cargo shed, were told at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

But a Mr X, who bought the gold and made most money from the haul, could not be prosecuted because of lack of evidence, the court was told.

Judge Argyle, QC, who has heard the case for the theft, said: "If the men who are now prisoners co-operate there is no reason why the financial hearing of Mr X cannot be fully investigated and might lead to prosecution."

Michael Harris, aged 37, of Falcon Drive, Stanmore, and Thomas Green, aged 29, of Albion Road, Hayes, both of London, were each jailed for five years. Oscar Ribeiro, aged 36, of Ringway, Southall, London, who allowed his car to be used to take the defendants to the airport, was jailed for 18 months. All three admitted their charges.

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Equity leader sued

Mr Peter Plouffe, aged 47, general secretary of Equity, the actors' union, since 1974, is being sued for divorce by his wife Nairne.

The new fishing agreement which the Community was seeking to conclude with Spain could possibly be more generous to Spain than the rights enjoyed under the existing autonomous arrangement giving her 121 licences, Mr Claude Cheysson, for the Commission, said.

He was replying to a resolution tabled by the Liberal and Democratic Group and the Christian Democratic Group urging fresh negotiations with Spain to reach an agreement to help the Spanish fishing fleet.

Mr John Prescott (Kingston-upon-Hull, East Lab) said during the debate that the Socialist Group sympathized with the resolution. He supported Spain's application for Community membership and clearly fishing would be so important political matter to enlarge the Community.

The tonnage and number of Spanish vessels had increased while at the same time the number of men had been reduced. This was a common factor in the industry. Men always suffered rather than the industries

WEST EUROPE



This sign near army training grounds in the Grisons region of Switzerland warns motorists of possible noise from gunfire.

Radicals' leader faces stiff test in Nancy poll

From Ian Murray
Paris, Sept 15

The political career of M Jean-Louis Servan-Schreiber, leader of the Radical Party, faces its stiffest test on Sunday when he fights the first round of a by-election to hold the seat in Nancy he won by just 22 votes last March. The Constitutional Council subsequently reduced that majority to four votes and finally decided there had to be a new poll.

Since March the economic climate in the area has deteriorated rapidly with increased unemployment. The chances of the Socialist candidate, M Yvon Tondou, so narrowly beaten in March, look better all the time.

But M Servan-Schreiber has more problems to face than a strong Socialist candidate. He is also facing a challenge from across the political spectrum and on Sunday he faces nine other candidates.

All these parties can be expected to pool their votes in the second round and support of Tondou should be as certain, head the candidates of the left.

But M Servan-Schreiber cannot be so confident of keeping the support of the other. Government majority supporters should be made to stay in the second round. He refused to come to terms with the Gaullists before the March elections, causing a split which resulted in the formation of the Union pour la Démocratie Française (UDF), an alliance between M Servan-Schreiber's Radicals, Republicans and Centreists.

The Gaullists have decided to support a vice-president of the Republican Party, M Claude Hurlet, who has devoted most of his campaign to attacking M Servan-Schreiber. M Hurlet has been disowned by his own Republican Party which supports M Servan-Schreiber. The local Gaullist movement, upset that the party has chosen a Republican to represent it, has put up its own man.

Unemployment and these splits in the majority augur ill for M Servan-Schreiber.

Moro suspect will stand first trial on October 12

From Our Correspondent
Rome, Sept 15

Corrado Alunni, the alleged Red Brigades terrorist leader arrested in Milan on Wednesday evening, is to stand trial on October 12 on charges of forming an armed band and illegal possession of arms. The accusation relates to a police operation in Pavia two years ago, when he escaped arrest in a raid on extremists.

He is also expected to be tried soon on charges connected with the arrest of his wife and the kidnapping and murder in May of the Christian Democrat leader, and in other assassinations.

The authorities are also holding Signora Marina Zoni, aged 31, a teacher, who rang the bell to the Alunni's house after his arrest.

Police said that, according to present evidence, the visit might prove to have been innocent. Signora Zoni is married to a journalist on a left-wing newspaper. He denied today that he or his wife were involved with the Red Brigades.

The Rome magistrates investigating the Moro case travelled to Milan today to begin questioning Signora Alunni on his suspect involvement in the kidnapping and murder in May of the Christian Democrat leader, and in other assassinations.

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President Eanes looks for new solution

From Jose Shiercliff
Lisbon, Sept 15

Dr Vasco da Gama Fernandes, president of the Assembly of the Republic, the Portuguese Parliament, was received by President Eanes today and reported upon last night's defeat of the former-old Nobre da Costa Government by 141 votes to 71.

It is now the task of President Eanes to find a new solution to the political crisis, which has been going on since the centrist Christian Democrats denounced their pact for government with the Socialists in July.

Nothing is yet known of the President's intention. He is empowered to follow his own judgment after hearing the opinion of the Council of the Revolution and the political parties.

Anchor Alfredo Nobre da Costa, who formed a government of non-party technocrats, might be asked to try again. Another qualified independent person might be chosen or a party man. A communist would not be selected because no other party would join his government.

A prime minister from the Christian Democrats who supported the Socialists in bringing the Government down would also be widely unacceptable. A Socialist party choice, apart from Dr Mario Soares, the former prime minister, would be difficult.

The Social Democrats have consistently stated that they will not take part in government until after new general elections. They did, however, vote against the motion which rejected the Government's programme last night.

The Nobre da Costa Government went out of power with dignity after an assembly debate in which it was mercilessly attacked by the Christian Democrats and the three left-wing parliamentary parties. President Eanes was also under attack.

The Prime Minister defended himself objectively and well, his cool and contained attitude contrasting with the nervous aggressiveness of his attackers. He obviously caused offence by his blunt approach. The refusal of the political parties to collaborate with him in forming a government, he said, had left him with no alternative but to choose his present team.

It was the economic plight of the country which had decided him to take up the challenge. He said: "Many of you deputies do not yet know the true extent of the danger of the economic situation."

He criticised the assembly for "delayed action", citing examples such as its failure to produce proper electoral and census laws in the two years of its existence. He also attacked the Christian Democrats for their criticism of three of his Cabinet as being left of the Socialists.

Leading article, page 13

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Whatever version is approved in that plenary session will then go to a joint Senate-Congress committee.

A jointly acceptable version must then be approved by both Houses and submitted to popular referendum before it becomes the basic law.

Basque politicians today celebrated their constitutional victory in the Spanish Senate, a victory which may remove the doubts about Basque support for the proposed democratic constitution.

In a surprise last-minute vote in the Senate constitutional committee, last night the various Basque parties managed to win the support of other Opposition senators and senators by royal appointment, and insert in the constitutional text a clause which would guarantee the traditional rights of regions such as theirs.

The clause was almost word-

for-word the one proposed by the Basques in the earlier debate in the Congress of Deputies, the lower House, which was defeated.

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OVERSEAS

Mr Smith tells front line farmers they will get no more help

From Nicholas Ashford
Umtali, Sept 15

Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, came to the eastern border town of Umtali today to address his first public meeting since he was shot down on Air Rhodesia Viscount with the loss of 48 lives—10 allegedly murdered on the ground—two weeks ago.

The speech had been compared with Daniel entering the lion's den. Mr Smith, it was being said, would face a hostile white crowd angry over the Government's failure to take more positive action in the wake of the disaster. It was confidently forecast that he would get a verbal mauling from the people of Umtali, who only a week ago were subjected to a guerrilla mortar attack.

In the event, the 500 people at today's meeting proved to be, if not exactly toothless, at least unaggressive. The white backlash which has developed in Salisbury does not seem to have reached Umtali.

Mr Smith had little new to tell his audience except to admit that Rhodesia was going through the gravest crisis of its existence. The Viscount disaster, he said, had removed one of the few options left open to his Government—to try to bring the Patriotic Front guerrilla leaders to a negotiated settlement. "After their barbarism it is impossible for us to leave the door open," he said.

Therefore, the government had to continue with its present policy of military action. He obviously caused offence by his blunt approach. The refusal of the political parties to collaborate with him in forming a government, he said, had left him with no alternative but to choose his present team.

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Castro gives West warning on Rhodesia

Addis Ababa, Sept 15

President Fidel Castro Cuba has said that it is unable so long as "the American rulers" continue to maintain intact "the reactionary structures" established by the United States. Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and Mr J Vorster, the South African Prime Minister.

He told the opening session of the International Conference of Solidarity with Africa and Arab Peoples yesterday: "As long as the situation persists and the reactionary structures remain intact, the African people will continue to live in a state of suffering and the Patriotic Front and the South-West Africa People's Organisation will not lack determined cooperation in the struggle for the liberation of Cuba has been providing."

President Castro said problems of Africa and the Middle East had become centres of today's international situation and decisions regarding them would influence the question of international détente.

At today's meeting, Joshua Nkomo, the Patriotic Front co-leader, rejected the idea that a split was appearing between himself and the Front's other leader, Mr Kg Mubanga.

Mr Mubanga, who occupies the seat at the conference, warmly shook hands with his co-leader to reveal his complete agreement with the Patriotic Front and the South-West Africa People's Organisation will not lack determined cooperation in the struggle for the liberation of Cuba has been providing."

Referring to the "oppression of the Western press" over the deaths of civilians following the shooting down of a Rhodesian aircraft by his forces, Nkomo said: "We did not shoot down the aircraft, but we are not like Smith."

When the aircraft was shot down, insisting that it was a ferry troop between Si and Kariba.

To discuss conditions in Africa, his answer was: "We are not like Smith." He said that he was not a communist and was much appreciated.

Ethiopian radio reported today that Mr Nkomo and Mr Mubanga will meet President Castro during their visit.

Mr Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union, one of the Front's wings which based in Zambia, has been extensive military support for the South African military from Cuban experts. He is often binned that he might be active Cuban military support.

Lusaka: Mr Nkomo's spokesman said today that 10 South African Army officers had among the 38 passengers on the plane shot down by the Rhodesian air force. The plane was shot down earlier this month.

"The South African Air Force had been on a military assignment in the Katanga area for two weeks," he said in a statement. France-Press and Reuters.

S African coup jailed for killing servant

From Our Correspondent
Johannesburg, Sept 15

A white South African girl servant to death with a hammer—a type of raw whip—was jailed for 10 years in Pretoria today for a murder.

Mr Justice W Human there were extenuating circumstances in that 22-year-old Marthinus Botha had been drinking heavily and had believed that the girl had stolen a camera and a dryer belonging to Mrs B.

Mr Botha, 20, and nearly months pregnant was jailed three years on a charge of culpable homicide.

The judge found that the couple assaulted the girl, repeatedly with a gun after suspecting that she had stolen a camera and a dryer belonging to Mrs B.

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Saturday Review

A writer's refuge

John Wain, 1978

This extract is taken from *The Pardoner's Tale* by John Wain to be published by Macmillan on October 12 at £4.95.

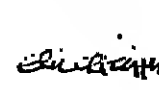


Illustration by Eric Critch

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This last piece of self-advice left Giles with only one possible course of action. Mandily, he

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 incidental music from PEER GYNT
 (Including some original new recordings of material)
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WEEKEND Broadcasting

edited by PETER DAVALLE

TURDAY

PERSONAL CHOICE



Brynner and Steve... who make up The... (BBC 1, 11.10)

is to one of these social... that tend to bring... arts closer together... does not seem a great... difference these days... the razzle-dazzle at the... of the Proms... (9.00) and that at a... title fight (ITV, 9.00)... ply these two great... are being heaped at... as at one and the same... For my part, Sir... Groves and the BBC... my will win out over... Ali and Spinks, but it... been an easy decision... One solution, of... would be to watch the... hile listening to the... transmission from the... the pummeling and... a Suite might not... me too well. To make... worse, there is the... Truffaut film (BBC 2... play out at the same... id there is also a... of sorts between... though The... cent Seven (BBC 1... could exert a marginally... pull than ITV's How... st Was Won (7.15)... best quality chat on... night, if previous... ys are anything to go... id he A Word in... ys (Radio 4, 10.15)... the 45-minute... nne in which Brian... d contrasts a team of... and then proceeds to... good as he takes. It... is ahead of Stop the... Radio 4, 6.50) in which... no many people... bard to be too arch.

BBC 1

9.00 am, Ragtime: dolls enter... (r).
9.15, Scooby Doo: cartoons... (r).
9.35, Why Don't You...? : hints on how to fill your spare time (r).
10.00, Cut and Thrust: the art of fencing (r).
10.25, Film: Sandia (1953), starring Cornel Wilde, Mel Ferrer, Rita Gam. Romantic adventure yarn about a Berber girl who thinks she has the evil eye.
11.50, Charlie Chaplin: The

BBC 2

7.40 am, Open University (until 11.00): Early industrial town; 8.05, Work study at Hoover Ltd; 8.30, Golden age of work; 8.55, Production systems; 9.20, Maths; generalized integration; 9.45, Simulation models; 10.10, Things present time past; 10.35, Transformer core materials.
11.10, Liberal Party Assembly: the final session from South-

London Weekend

8.50 am, The Saturday Banana: a real, and mechanical, Bill Oddie.
9.00, Sesame Street: with the Muppets.
9.45, Saturday Banana: part 2.
11.15, Liberal Party Assembly: Gordon Burns introduces live coverage.
12.30 pm, World of Sport:

FILMS ON TV

Today the BBC continues its Truffaut season with Jules et Jim (BBC, 9.00), the director's most popular film, a bitter-sweet review of the joys and burdens of love experienced by three friends through the years before and after the First World War. At 6.55 on BBC1, there is The Magnificent Seven, Kurosawa's Seven Samurai translated to Old Mexico. Michael Curtiz's The Breaking Point (BBC2, 11.55) was not the most thrilling of late forties thrillers, but one can be grateful for John Garfield and Patricia Neal. In the afternoon, very grown-up children may enjoy Chacab Jones's sophisticated allegorical feature cartoon, The Phantom Tolbooth (BBC2, 3.50).
The BBC is into pseudo-biographical saga. Debbie Rey-

Rounders, in which Chaplin and Fatty Arbuckle play husbands.
12.15 pm, Bugs Bunny: Here Devil Hare cartoon.
12.30, Grandstand: Today's items include: 12.35, Football focus; 1.00, International Rugby Union (New Zealand v Australia); 1.15, Racing; 1.40, 2.10 and 2.40, Racing from Goodwood; 2.00, 2.25, 2.55 and 4.15, The Davis Cup; 3.55, Rugby League (Widnes v Leeds); 4.40, Final score.
5.10, Tom and Jerry: Neapolitan Mouse.

port, with, at 11.15 'Mr Steel's speech.
12.40 pm, Open University (until 3.35): Three families: Jerusalem; 1.05, Music—formal analysis; 1.30, Wilhelm Forest: a rejecting society; 1.55, Fast reactor fuel reprocessing; 2.20, Colour television (2); 2.45, Circadian rhythms (1); 3.10, James Bond (7).
3.50, FILM: The Phantom Tolbooth (1969). Cartoon

with, at 12.35, Headline; News at 1.15. The ITV Seven races at 1.20, Boxing (Gallagher v Rossman); at 3.15, Wrestling at 4.00 and Results Service at 4.50.
5.30, Happy Days: a visit from grandfather.
6.00, Mr and Mrs: married couples compete for prizes.
6.30, The Masters: quiz for budding secret agents.
7.15, How the West Was Won:

nolds is spunky in The Unsinkable Molly Brown (tomorrow, BBC1, 1.55), a musical based on a real lady who thrust her way from the backwoods into early-century Denver society. The Bouldings 1949 Fame is the Spix (Thursday, BBC2, 9.00) relates the life and fading ideals of a left-wing politician, said to be based on Ramsay MacDonald. Jennifer Jones is Ruby Gentry in King Vidor's Ramboymat, melodrama of ambition, passion, revenge and a girl who comes from over the tracks (Friday, BBC1, 10.45).
Tomorrow there is the 1969 all-star heavyweight contest, Battle of Britain (BBC1, 8.05); and at 10.30 on BBC2, Little Murders, Alan Ayckbourn's black 1971 comedy about urban violence, from a Jules Feiffer script.

2.20, News, with Kenneth Kendall.
3.55, Noel Edmund's Lucky Numbers: studio show in which viewers at home can participate. There is magic and a mystery guest.
6.30, Dr Who: part 3 of The Ribos Operation. Danger from space beams.
6.55, Film: The Magnificent Seven (1960): professional gunfighters versus marauding bandits. Yul Brynner, Steve McQueen, Eli Wallach head a powerful cast.
9.00, Last Night of the Proms: The second half of one of the

about a boy and a magic telephone kiosk.
5.15, Horizon: US documentary about man's ambition to reach the Moon.
6.05, Play Sport: how to trampolines.
6.30, News and Sport.
6.45, Sixth Leeds International Piano Competition: the last three soloists play a concerto and the winner is announced. Part one.

further adventures of the pioneering MacArthur family.
9.00, International Boxing: will Muhammad Ali regain his crown from Leon Spinks? The big fight from New Orleans (see Personal Choice).
10.00, News.
10.15, Saturday Drama: You're a Good Boy, Son (by C. P. Taylor). After 10 years, a journalist (Alec Heggie) returns to Glasgow. The changes he finds

there do not help him sort out his many problems.
11.15, Saturday Night People: television's gossip column, presented by Russell Harty, Clive James, Janet Street-Porter. Pungent fun.
12.00, Another Bonquet: repeat of Andrea Newman's adult plays, with Frank Finlay.
1.00 am, Close, with James Coyle reading a Wordsworth poem.

Dickie Davies who presents today's edition of World of Sport (ITV 12.30, until 5.30)

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big musical occasions of the year. You can also hear it on Radio 3 (see Personal Choice).
10.05, News, with Kenneth Kendall.
10.15, Match of the Day: one of today's Football League fixtures. Also, John Motson and Barry Davies present soccer reports from the South and the North-East.
11.15, Parkinson: with Peter Cook and Dudley Moore.
12.15 am, Weather.
SCOTLAND: 10.15-10.45, Sports scene and 10.45-11.15, McCalman's plus...

9.00, Film: Jules et Jim (1962). Truffaut's famous film (see David Robinson).
10.45, Leeds Piano Competition: part two.
11.00, News, weather.
11.45, International Tennis: highlights from the Davis Cup doubles.
11.55, Film: The Breaking Point (1950). Thriller about smuggling Chinese into the US (see David Robinson).*

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Radio 4

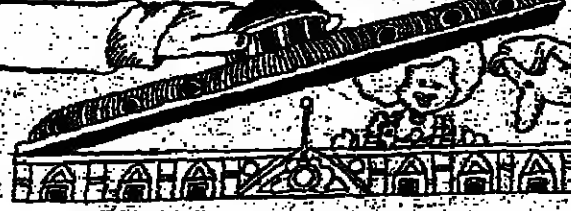
6.30 am, News.
6.32, Farming Today.
6.50, Yours Faithfully... 6.55, Weather.
7.00, News.
7.10, On Your Farm.
7.40, Today's Papers.
7.45, Yours Faithfully.
7.50, It's a Bargain. 7.55, Weather.
8.00, News.
8.10, Sport on 4.
8.45, Today's Papers.
8.50, Morning Call.
9.00, News.
9.05, International Assignment.
9.30, Liberal Assembly.
9.55, News Stand.
10.15, Daily Service.
10.30, Pick of the Week.
11.20, Time for Verse.
11.30, Science Now.
12.00, News.
12.02 pm, A Bar for Nothing.
12.27, The News Quiz. 12.55, Weather.
1.00, News.
1.15, Any Questions?
2.00, Bookshelf.
2.30, Play: The Infamous Mister George.
3.00, News.
3.05, Does he Take Sugar?
3.25, Music of the Masters. As Radio 3.
5.00, Kaleidoscope Encore.
5.30, A Little Night Exposure.
5.55, Weather.
6.00, News.
6.15, Desert Island Discs.
6.50, Stop the Week with Robert Robinson.
7.30, These You Have Loved.
8.30, Play: The Girl Who Didn't Want to Be (Frederick Bradburn).
9.58, Weather.
10.00, News.
10.15, A Word in Edgeways.

ATV

9.05 am, Home Produced. 9.30, Focus on Soccer. 10.05, The Last Island. 10.15, News. 11.15, London Weekend. 11.45, News. 12.15, News. 12.30, News. 12.45, News. 12.55, News. 1.00, News. 1.15, News. 1.30, News. 1.45, News. 1.55, News. 2.00, News. 2.15, News. 2.30, News. 2.45, News. 2.55, News. 3.00, News. 3.15, News. 3.30, News. 3.45, News. 3.55, News. 4.00, News. 4.15, News. 4.30, News. 4.45, News. 4.55, News. 5.00, News. 5.15, News. 5.30, News. 5.45, News. 5.55, News. 6.00, News. 6.15, News. 6.30, News. 6.45, News. 6.55, News. 7.00, News. 7.15, News. 7.30, News. 7.45, News. 7.55, News. 8.00, News. 8.15, News. 8.30, News. 8.45, News. 8.55, News. 9.00, News. 9.15, News. 9.30, News. 9.45, News. 9.55, News. 10.00, News. 10.15, News. 10.30, News. 10.45, News. 10.55, News. 11.00, News. 11.15, News. 11.30, News. 11.45, News. 11.55, News. 12.00, News. 12.15, News. 12.30, News. 12.45, News. 12.55, News. 1.00, News. 1.15, News. 1.30, News. 1.45, News. 1.55, News. 2.00, News. 2.15, News. 2.30, 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Public & Educational



THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Invites applications and nominations for the position of

DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

The Faculty of Engineering consists of the Departments of Civil, Electrical, Geological and Mechanical Engineering with a program in Agricultural Engineering. It has a complement of 55 full-time faculty and a support staff of 37. Students enrolment is 1,523 undergraduate and 151 graduate.

Candidates should have superior academic qualifications, a proven ability for the role of dean, and have relevant administrative experience with strong leadership ability.

The position is available July 1, 1979.

Candidates for the position should forward curriculum vitae and names of three referees to:

Dr. D. J. Lawless, Vice-President (Academic),
UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA,
Room 202 Administration Building,
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2
Applications will be received until January 15, 1979.

Southampton THE UNIVERSITY

CHAIR OF APPLIED ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for the Chair of Applied Economics, which will be held by a senior academic in the field of applied economics, with particular interest in the areas of public policy, industrial organization, and the economics of development. The holder of the Chair will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Economics, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Southampton, Southampton SO9 4N7.

ARCHAEOLOGIST

Required to supervise Post Graduate and Honours students in the field of Archaeology. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Archaeology, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Southampton, Southampton SO9 4N7.

UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND

LECTURESHIP IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

From persons with good academic background in human and social sciences, a major part of the holder's duties will be to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Community Development, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Auckland, Auckland.

University of Waikato

TEMPORARY LECTURER OR SENIOR LECTURER IN GEOGRAPHY

The University has a vacancy in the Department of Geography for a temporary lecturer or senior lecturer. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Geography, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Waikato, Hamilton.

ORIEL COLLEGE, OXFORD

TUTORIAL FELLOWSHIP AND LECTURESHIP IN MODERN LANGUAGES (FRENCH)

Oriel College proposes to elect an Official Fellow and Tutor in modern languages (French) to the University of Oxford. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Modern Languages, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Oxford, Oxford.

University of Rhodesia

LECTURESHIPS/SENIOR LECTURESHIPS IN ECONOMIC HISTORY

Applications are invited for two lectureships in Economic History at the University of Rhodesia. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Economic History, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Rhodesia, Harare.

The University of Sheffield

CAREERS ADVISORY SERVICE

Applications are invited for the position of Careers Advisory Service at the University of Sheffield. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Careers Advisory Service, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Sheffield, Sheffield.

The University of Sheffield

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

Applications are invited for the position of Lecturer in Geography at the University of Sheffield. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Geography, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Sheffield, Sheffield.

University of Leicester

TYLER CHAIR OF ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for the Tyler Chair of Economics at the University of Leicester. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Economics, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Leicester, Leicester.

University of Wales

CIVIL ENGINEERING RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

for an SRC-funded development of very short, exact, computer programmes for vibration and buckling analysis of offshore space frames, including those containing stayed columns. The research will be in collaboration with Professor F. W. Williams and Dr. W. P. Howson.

Three-year appointment starting as soon as possible.

Applicants should normally have an appropriate doctorate and must have considerable experience in using FORTRAN to solve engineering problems.

Salary: Range 1A: £3,885-£5,367.

Requests (quoting Ref. 17 for details) and application form to Personnel Section (Academic), UWIST, Cardiff CF1 3NU.

Closing Date: 27 October, 1978.

University of Hong Kong

STUDENT COUNSELLOR IN THE STUDENT COUNSELLING UNIT

Re-advertisement. Applications are invited for a Student Counsellor in the Student Counselling Unit. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Student Counselling, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong.

University of Glasgow

LECTURESHIP IN HISTORIOGRAPHY

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Historiography at the University of Glasgow. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Historiography, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Glasgow, Glasgow.

University of Birmingham

CHAIR OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION AND DIRECTORSHIP OF THE INSTITUTE OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

Applications are invited for the Chair of Judicial Administration and Directorship of the Institute of Judicial Administration at the University of Birmingham. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Judicial Administration, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Birmingham, Birmingham.

St. Hugh's College, Oxford

OFFICIAL FELLOWSHIP AND TUTORSHIP IN PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

St. Hugh's College, Oxford, proposes to elect an Official Fellow and Tutor in Physical Geography to the University of Oxford. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Physical Geography, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Oxford, Oxford.

Royal Holloway College (UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)

DEPUTY SECRETARY

Applications are invited for the position of Deputy Secretary at Royal Holloway College, University of London. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Deputy Secretary, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of London, London.

KING'S COLLEGE, TAUNTON

WESTERN DIVISION OF THE WOODWARD-CRAWFORD

Applications are invited for the position of Woodward-Crawford at King's College, Taunton. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Woodward-Crawford, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Taunton, Taunton.

SUSSEX

TEACHER

Applications are invited for the position of Teacher at Sussex. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Teacher, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Sussex, Sussex.

DONCASTER LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY
VERMUYDEN INSTITUTE OF FURTHER EDUCATION

H.M. Borstal, Hatfield

LECTURER GRADE II

Applications are invited from persons with suitable qualifications and experience in the field of Remedial Education, particularly in the areas of numeracy and literacy, for the post of Lecturer Grade II, at H.M. Borstal, Hatfield.

It is intended to make the appointment with effect from 1st September 1979.

The person appointed will have specific responsibility for the remedial education programme and will also deputise for the Education Officer in his absence.

The education programme at the Borstal provides remedial, vocational and recreational classes throughout the year for young men of 16 to 21 years. The successful candidate will be appointed to the staff of the Institute for duty in the Borstal.

Although experience in penal education is not essential, experience in adult education would be an asset.

Salary in accordance with Lecturer II scale of the Burnham F.E. Further details and application forms (to be returned by 23rd October, 1978) from The Principal.

VERMUYDEN INSTITUTE OF FURTHER EDUCATION
Hill's Chambers,
Field Road, Doncaster DN8 4AG
Tel. Thorne 812009

Kenya University
College - Kenya

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR

Applications are invited for the position of Associate Professor in the Department of Geography. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Geography, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, Kenya University, Kenya.

University of Bath

SCHOOL OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for the position of Lecturer in the School of Electrical Engineering at the University of Bath. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the School of Electrical Engineering, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Bath, Bath.

BRITISH LIBRARY OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE

ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the position of Assistant in the British Library of Political and Economic Science. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the British Library of Political and Economic Science, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, British Library of Political and Economic Science, London.

University of Keele

DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION

DIRECTOR OF PRE-RETIREMENT EDUCATION RESEARCH PROJECT

Applications are invited for the position of Director of Pre-Retirement Education Research Project at the University of Keele. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Adult Education, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Keele, Keele.

University of London

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

LECTURESHIPS IN ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for two lectureships in Economics at the University of London. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Economics, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of London, London.

The University of Leeds

SCHOOL OF ECONOMIC STUDIES

LECTURESHIP IN ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Economics at the University of Leeds. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the School of Economic Studies, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Leeds, Leeds.

The University of Sheffield

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

LECTURESHIP IN PHYSICS

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Physics at the University of Sheffield. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Physics, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Sheffield, Sheffield.

University of Wales

LECTURESHIP IN PHYSICS

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Physics at the University of Wales. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Physics, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Wales, Wales.

UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX

FINANCE OFFICER

Applications are invited for the position of Finance Officer at the University of Essex. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Finance, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Essex, Essex.

BODLEIAN LIBRARY
OXFORD

ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the position of Assistant in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Bodleian Library, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, Bodleian Library, Oxford.

University of Birmingham

Centre for Materials Science

RESEARCH FELLOW

Applications are invited for a Research Fellow in the Centre for Materials Science at the University of Birmingham. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Centre for Materials Science, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Birmingham, Birmingham.

University of Warwick

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE/FELLOW

STRATEGIC PLANNING

Applications are invited for a Research Associate/Fellow in Strategic Planning at the University of Warwick. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Strategic Planning, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Warwick, Warwick.

University of Edinburgh

TAIT CHAIR OF MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS

Applications are invited for the Tait Chair of Mathematical Physics at the University of Edinburgh. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Mathematical Physics, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh.

Queen Mary College
University of London

THE LIBRARY

ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the position of Assistant in the Queen Mary College Library at the University of London. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Queen Mary College Library, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, Queen Mary College, London.

University of London

READERSHIP IN PURE MATHEMATICS TENABLE AT KING'S COLLEGE

Applications are invited for a Readership in Pure Mathematics at King's College, University of London. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Pure Mathematics, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of London, London.

University of London

READERSHIP IN PURE MATHEMATICS TENABLE AT KING'S COLLEGE

Applications are invited for a Readership in Pure Mathematics at King's College, University of London. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Pure Mathematics, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of London, London.

University of London

READERSHIP IN PURE MATHEMATICS TENABLE AT KING'S COLLEGE

Applications are invited for a Readership in Pure Mathematics at King's College, University of London. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Pure Mathematics, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of London, London.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

LECTURESHIP IN DENTAL SURGERY (PROSTHETICS)

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Dental Surgery (Prosthetics) at the University of Bristol. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Dental Surgery, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Bristol, Bristol.

Green Elizabeth's Hospital
WIMBORNE

Graduate of Mathematics

Applications are invited for a Graduate of Mathematics at Green Elizabeth's Hospital. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Mathematics, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, Green Elizabeth's Hospital, Wimborne.

University of Birmingham

Faculty of Commerce and Social Science

TEMPORARY RESEARCH ASSOCIATE (RANGE 1B) OR RESEARCH FELLOW (RANGE 1A) IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL, ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS STUDIES

Applications are invited for a Temporary Research Associate (Range 1B) or Research Fellow (Range 1A) in the Department of Industrial, Economic and Business Studies at the University of Birmingham. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Industrial, Economic and Business Studies, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Birmingham, Birmingham.

University of Nairobi

LECTURESHIP IN ACCOUNTING AND/OR BUSINESS FINANCE

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Accounting and/or Business Finance at the University of Nairobi. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Accounting and/or Business Finance, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Nairobi, Nairobi.

University of London

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

LECTURESHIP IN GOVERNMENT

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Government at the University of London. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Government, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of London, London.

The University of Manchester

DEPUTY REGISTRARS

Applications are invited for Deputy Registrars at the University of Manchester. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Deputy Registrars, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Manchester, Manchester.

School of Oriental and African Studies
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

THE LIBRARY

ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the position of Assistant in the School of Oriental and African Studies Library at the University of London. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the School of Oriental and African Studies Library, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of London, London.

University of Surrey

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for a Lecturer in Economics at the University of Surrey. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Economics, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Surrey, Surrey.

University of Surrey

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for a Lecturer in Economics at the University of Surrey. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Economics, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Surrey, Surrey.

University of Bristol

LECTURESHIP IN DENTAL SURGERY (PROSTHETICS)

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Dental Surgery (Prosthetics) at the University of Bristol. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Dental Surgery, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Bristol, Bristol.

Green Elizabeth's Hospital
WIMBORNE

Graduate of Mathematics

Applications are invited for a Graduate of Mathematics at Green Elizabeth's Hospital. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Mathematics, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, Green Elizabeth's Hospital, Wimborne.

University of Birmingham

Faculty of Commerce and Social Science

TEMPORARY RESEARCH ASSOCIATE (RANGE 1B) OR RESEARCH FELLOW (RANGE 1A) IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL, ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS STUDIES

Applications are invited for a Temporary Research Associate (Range 1B) or Research Fellow (Range 1A) in the Department of Industrial, Economic and Business Studies at the University of Birmingham. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Industrial, Economic and Business Studies, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Birmingham, Birmingham.

University of Nairobi

LECTURESHIP IN ACCOUNTING AND/OR BUSINESS FINANCE

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University of London

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

LECTURESHIP IN GOVERNMENT

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The University of Manchester

DEPUTY REGISTRARS

Applications are invited for Deputy Registrars at the University of Manchester. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Deputy Registrars, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Manchester, Manchester.

School of Oriental and African Studies
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

THE LIBRARY

ASSISTANT

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University of Surrey

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

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University of Bristol

LECTURESHIP IN DENTAL SURGERY (PROSTHETICS)

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Dental Surgery (Prosthetics) at the University of Bristol. The holder of the position will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the Department of Dental Surgery, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The position is available from September 1, 1979. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Bristol, Bristol.

Green Elizabeth's Hospital
WIMBORNE

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New York notebook

Changes at the Met

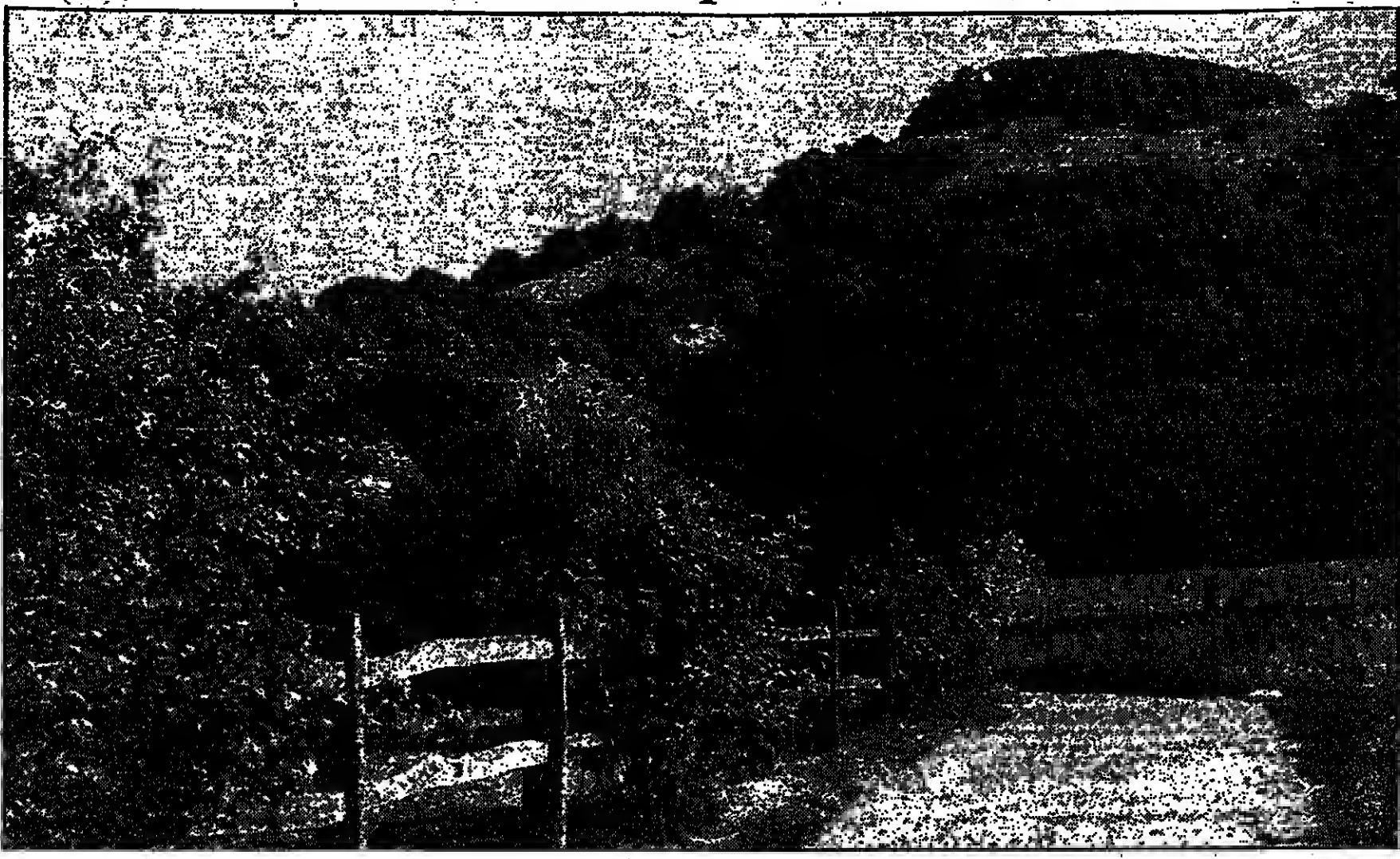
per strike or no news-
trike, the 1978-79 Broad-
son got under way at the
Theatre the other night
lavid Williamson's new
Players. Williamson is
la's leading playwright,
is particular play has
grossed more than
in its homeland. Now it
is here, via the Kennedy
in Washington, DC.
can soon see why Wil-
is so well regarded in
ia. He writes plays that
strong structure and
able characterizations.
is certainly not going to
you with its insights, but
recently made piece that
ovide a satisfying even-
theatre.
sen in a board room. It
s to be the board room
ustralian football team.
is scarcely emerge in
s, but the football in
is presumably "that
ecies" known as "Aus-
rules" which appears to
be a bygone, combination
British rugby and
no basketball, and is con-
the roughest sport on
hardly matters. This is
play such as David
The Changing Room
sport becomes its self-
dramatic metaphor.
sents here is simply the
a side of what is after
business, rather than a
room glance at con-
ary gladiators. It is an
to show, the sports
as just another example
the who work with them so
ously play.
Williamson is asking
to put simply—how do
y men react within the
of power? Here are six
all in their own specific
cringing, crumpling and
over dimly sketched
f cash and prestige. The
n place a varying value
ally and money, and all
different concept of pros-
ut they will fight.
ael Blakemore has
Williamson's play with
sensitivity. He has the
strength—the universa-
its well-kempt jungle-
ims over its weakness;
is to be found in a cer-
ordiness. He also gets
ed performances from
it.
outstanding performance
seasonably that of
s, as a former coach, a
pudously unfaithful to
also a man limping his
mely to that final sur-
ult before the grave.
ave had a case of hall-
well at the Metropolitan
ers House. American
heatre was saying good-
its premier dancer, Ivan
and greeting his new
superstar, Anthony
There is a certain irony
that both men are 35-
id, indeed if anyone is

counting, Dowell is a couple
months older than Nagy, but
whereas Dowell is beginning a
whole new career with a new
company, Nagy has decided to
hang up his dancing shoes.
Ballet Theatre was sending
off Nagy in a manner befitting
a prince of the realm. For the
first time in the company's
history it staged a special fare-
well gala, honouring his 10-
years stint with the company.
The gala programme included
many of the roles most clearly
associated with him, and should
have seen him dancing with
the three hallerinas with whom
he has been most identified dur-
ing his ballet theatre years.
Cynthia Gregory, Gelsey Kirk-
land and Natalia Makarova.
Unfortunately Miss Kirkland
was sick, so, as a result, he only
had two hallerinas to squire,
and his actual last New York
performance had him partner-
ing Miss Makarova in *Giselle*.
Dowell is the great classic
stylist of our time—the
successor to Erik Bruhn—an
earlier Ballet Theatre luminary.
Nagy is more a romantic artist.
His dancing has great poise and
spirit, and his whole portrayal
has a bygone, innocence to it.
Marvellous—and only a tragedy
that it seems we will never see
it again.
Like Nagy, Dowell is at the
height of his career. His
actual dancing has never been
better, and it has more force-
fulness than it had before. He
does not go in for the broad, slash-
ing strokes of character
favoured by Nagy, or, for that
matter, Rudolf Nureyev. Dowell
tries to create a character to
unusual detail. He acts as if
he were more an Olivier than
a dancer, and his stage pre-
sence blazes with authority and
passion.
With Nagy retiring and
Michael Baryshnikov defecting
to New York City Ballet, Ballet
Theatre is placing an enormous
responsibility on Dowell's
shoulders. Together with the
much younger, but brilliant
Fernando Buñones, he now has
to lead the male roster. At this
first performance he looked
capable of leading anything,
even the charge of the Light
Brigade. His partnership with
Makarova will prove legendary.
So a salute to both Dowell
and Nagy—great dancers both.
And I am sure that if Nagy
ever wants to reconsider that
crazy idea of retirement, Dowell
would welcome him back. Mean-
while Ballet Theatre continues as it
has for nearly 40 years. It was,
after all, the before Dowell,
and Nagy were born and will be
there after they have gone to
grover their maker. It is, in the
world of the performing arts,
the institution that counts, not
the people who represent it.
Institutions and who repre-
sent them were the subject of
an odd, somewhat amusing
around such theatrical haunts
as Sacchi's and the Russian Tea
Room. Soon there was a flurry
of telephones around the heart
of the theatrical establishment.
"Have you heard the story
that...?" "No, impossible."

Clive Barnes

Travel

In the footsteps of the Celts



The Chantebury Ring on the Sussex Downs.

You can walk the South Downs
Way in four days. It is an
exhilarating experience, but
not the best way to see the
Downs properly or to savour
their solitude. The best way
takes four weeks: you use the
Way as the Celts and their pre-
decessors used it, as an artery
from which to turn off on to
tracks to settlements or for-
tifications. These tracks you
find, faint remains of the set-
tlements and also unfrequented
villages, among the folds, like
West Dean in East Sussex
(where King Alfred is said to
have maintained a palace), or
Singleton, Charlton and East
Dean in the Lavant Valley, or
Slitfold on the southern
slopes, where Hilaire Belloc
learned as a boy to love "the
great hills of the South
Country".
The South Downs Way, the
County's Commission's first
combined walking route and
bridle path, starts where
Heath Head touches the
fingert of Eastbourne. It
immediately offers a choice of
routes—though for both you
will need stout footwear and
four maps: Ordnance Survey
maps number 199, 198, 197 and
185 in the 1:50,000 series.
One way, for walkers only,
climbs steeply to the cliff-top,
where you look down "536ft
of chalk and flint to a pencil-
slim lighthouse a short way out
to sea. The path then goes
westward over the superb arcs
of the Seven Sisters cliffs and
inland through the beautiful
Cuckmere Valley.
The other way goes straight
up the down to the prehistoric
walkway, and is for both
walkers and riders. It takes
you in six miles to the top of
Windover Hill, where, on a
clear day, you meet the first
and perhaps the finest of
many memorable downland
views. Your eye, anticipating
your feet, travels along a steep
escarpment to the bold profile
of Eble Beacon, and onwards
to faint, far-off silver-grey
shapes which might be hills or
cloud. Below lie the fields and
woodlands of the Weald. When
you have reached these distant
hills you will have covered 80
miles if you keep to the track;
very much more if you deviate
to explore. The actual length
of the range across Sussex to
the Hampshire border is 55
miles, but that is as the crow
flies, rather than as the walker
walks.
Windover bears upon its
flank a huge carved figure, 226
feet long, holding two staves.
Archaeologists suspect a
Nordic origin but are not cer-
tain.
The two branches of the
Way meet at Alfriston, the
head of the Cuckmere Valley,
graced by a fourteenth-century
knapped flint church, "the
Cathedral of the Downs". In
its shadow, nestled the first
building to be acquired by the
National Trust, a dainty
thatched and timbered clergy
house built in 1350, for which
the Trust paid £10 in 1896.
The Cuckmere Valley is the
first of four deep river valleys
which cut the range into five
blocks. The others are the val-
leys of the Ouse, Adur and
Arun. Until the last war sheep-
cropped turf-covered practically
all the Downs as far as the
Arun. Now arable has mostly
taken over.
A diversion takes you to
Lewes, capital of East Sussex,
cupped among hills, and to the
site of the famous battle of
May 14, 1264, when Simon de
Montfort defeated Henry III
and laid the foundations of
Parliamentary government.
From the Lewes you almost
brush the leaves of the pro-
minent grove commonly but in-
accurately called Chantebury
Ring. The ring is a circular
rampart within which the trees
were planted in 1760. A
secondary track, two miles
long, leads to the massive Iron
Age ramparts of Cissbury,
which the military-minded
Celts built in about 260 B.C. It
covers 78 acres and is the most
impressive of all the Celtic
hilltop forts so plentiful along
the South Downs. Celtic round
barrows and square fields are
also abundant, sometimes
superimposed on relics of
much earlier peoples.
Forests cover huge areas
west of the Arun, but the Way
sometimes lifts above the trees:
views open out over the
coastal plain and Chichester
Harbour to the Isle of Wight,
and also over the low Weald to
the high Weald of Blackdown
and Hindhead. On Bignor Hill
a track with a difference
thrushes up through the woods
from the south-west, perpen-
dicularly heaves the ancient ridge-
way track aside and sweeps
down to the Weald on a spe-
cially cut terrace. This is Stone
Street, the great Roman artery
connecting Londonium
(Chichester) with Londinium.
The ridge-way ends with the
end of the escarpment, just in
Hampshire at the Forestry
Commission's Queen Elizabeth
Forest, on the edge of a deep
coomb through which the Lon-
don-Portsmouth road, the A3,
runs. But the Downs continue
and the Countryside Commis-
sion hopes to extend the Way
for 25 miles to Winchester. In
the meantime you can choose
your own route, beginning at
Batsur Hill, rearing 888ft
above the A3, the highest hill
in the range. You thread your
way among rounded, tree-
standing hills, of which Old
Winchester Hill, 648ft, is the
most commanding—so the
Celts fortified it, probably
about 250 B.C. Of the villages
in the hollows, East Meon is
outstandingly lovely. The little
River Meon flows through it
and its Norman church is the
only one which might chal-
lenge Alfriston as Cathedral of
the Downs.
The last hill is St Cather-
ine's. It rises all but sheer
from the Itchen Valley and is
crowned by formidable Celtic
ramparts and a grove of
beeches and sycamores which
the Gloucester militia planted in
1762 to commemorate a twelfth-
century chapel dedicated to St
Catherine. It was destroyed by
the sixteenth-century Dissolu-
tion of the Monasteries Act.
I defy anybody, looking
down from these ramparts, not
to feel a stir of emotion. Sud-
denly below, grey, red and
beautiful among grass and
trees, lies the ancient capital
of England, Winchester, the
city of King Alfred the Great,
graced by its Norman and
early English cathedral, upon
whose silver-grey stones the
light and shade change subtly
with the passing hours.

Ben Darby
Ben Darby is the author of
The South Downs (Robert
Hale, £3.95).

Gardening

Promiscuous poppies



ndon
reek I wrote about one
favourite genera, the
as. This week I would
set down some words
se of the poppy family,
cies and varieties of
r and *Meconopsis*.
genera, such as
ula, *Calceolaria* and
orchids, are highly
l and many of their
cross-bred so freely
e wonders whether the
is have sorted them out
y.
primulas, poppies and
ses are, far better
there are few inter-
hybrids and, as far as
none of these genera
crossed with another.
Among the meconopses,
ly, there have been a few
acific hybrids, mainly
d *betonifolia* as one
but as far as I can
there are no hybrids
a *Papaver* species.
meconopses are the most
al of the poppies, but in
in, not the easiest to
Nevertheless, if we are
d m take the trouble
grow all of them, even
leandid silky, silvery-
Meconopsis ragie, and
beauty with golden
the leaves and spikes
ow flowers, M. pum-
father used to grow
nd M. dhoni (which
ied in honour of Major
woj, an officer in the
army who collected it
it in England). He
rem in 10 inch pots in
his nursery in Rich-
Park. The glass was
shaded, of course, in
and the plants grew to
of cabbages.
lovely blue poppy, M.
olia, 'Bailey's Variety',
ery difficult to grow. It
semi-shade, preferably
nd acid, if can be given
essary moisture by regu-
ring in summer; if the
on the alkaline side,
of peat or leaf soil

these flowers are greatly appre-
ciated by the flower arrangers.
We now have even an F1
strain of these poppies, Cham-
pagne Bubbles, offered by
Unwins and Dobies, with very
large flowers and a wide colour
range.
The dwarf *Papaver alpinum*,
which does not grow much more
than eight inches high, is excel-
lent for the rock garden. But
the perennial oriental poppies
are splendid garden plants, very
long-lived, suffering from little
in the way of pest or disease.
They flower in early summer
just after the spring flowers
and, if they have a disadvantage,
it is that they are "bad driers".
They tend to flop about and
need the support of twiggy
sticks; after flowering they
may be cut hard back to keep
the border tidy and I have
found that it does not harm
the plants at all.
Some of the finest varieties
of oriental poppy were raised
by Perry of Enfield and named
after members of the family:
"Perry's White", "Marcus
Perry" orange scarlet, and
"Mrs Perry" a superb salmon
pink variety, are still in the
forefront of garden today. I
hasten to add that while Mrs
Perry was my wife's mother-in-
law, she has no interest in the
firm.
"Ladybird" is another fine
variety, rich red with a black
base, and there are several
more. For those who like
double flowers there is the
dwarf "Fireball" orange scar-
let, which only grows about a
foot high and has the advantage
of flowering early in the sum-
mer.
Since I wrote in rather luke-
warm fashion recently about
green flowers my wife has been
chiding me gently and extolling
the virtues of that curious her-
baceous plant *Veratrum viride*.
And I must admit it has been
very charming recently along-
side a clump of the orange
Lilium tigrinum "Splendens".
Its flowers are greenish white,
carried in strangely beautiful
spikes about two feet long on
three-foot stems.
The leaves of this species,
and also of *V. nigrum*, are large
and pinnate, which makes the
plant interesting even when not
in flower. I am less impressed
with *V. nigrum* which has very
dark wine-coloured flower
spikes, but I knew that the
flower arrangers find it useful,
as indeed they do any plant
that is affable in colour or
form.

Roy Hay

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Fred Emery

The Liberals' little bit of luck

Southport. In at least two important respects the otherwise hapless Liberals are lucky as Mr David Steel today winds up their assembly. The first is that Mr Callaghan put off the election. Liberals now have the unlooked-for opportunity, which could easily last into next summer and perhaps beyond, to try again making their appeal against and in the memory of their present nightmare.

A good illustration of the point is to consider how they might have been placed had last week's events been caught up with that much expected election. Assuming the Liberals might then have held only a one-day conference last Tuesday, the unstoppable Mr Jeremy Thorpe would still have turned up. And at that time, as we saw in last Tuesday's closed session, most of the delegates were still confused and hurt over their leaders' attempts to keep him away.

There would have been genuine turmoil, party divisions and the prospect of resignations, and not the meticulously anti-climatic, if still pathetic embarrassment we saw on Thursday.

Anyway, had the campaign been in full swing, with this and the investigation of National Liberal Club finance and other incidents constantly surging up in headlines, who can doubt that the Liberals would have received a terrible drubbing from the voters?

One of their MPs last week gloomily suggested they might have ended up with but a single seat in the next Parliament—Mr Jo

Griffiths's Orkney and Shetlands. That was doubtless the glimpse of the abyss, but it conveys some of the private desperation at the outset last week. With the election deferred there is still all to play for.

The Liberals' second piece of fortune, I believe, is in the character, temper and acumen of their leader, Mr David Steel. He kept his cool last week. He had to struggle to keep his party on a steady course regarding Mr Thorpe's intended arrival. He had also gone through an emotional wringer with the relentless questioning by Mr Thorpe over the past five weeks.

Yet faced with what came to be the irresistible force of Mr Thorpe's determination to spend 20 minutes here on the platform, he managed to steer the event through with minimal damage, the formal courtesies observed if not total dignity preserved.

It would have been far easier to allow his colleagues to blow off steam, stage walk-outs and feverish know-nothing war than to contain one of the most unwellcome events in recent party conference history. In the end not one of Mr Steel's colleagues broke ranks.

The problem had several sides. Liberal delegates of all persuasions abhorred the impression given over last weekend that their leaders were in some way obstructing Mr Thorpe's entitlement to a presumption of innocence. It is easy to say, but the leader's position could have been

made clear. The point is that they claim not to have realised until the conference was upon them—with Mr Callaghan having put off the election—that Mr Thorpe after all intended to come, defying all advice, reversing what was said to have been all undertakings given to Mr Steel. Hence the feeling on the part of some of the party leaders that they felt "deceived" as Mr Richard Wainwright, MP, confirmed in a BBC radio interview.

The decision, in response to some intensive questioning, to have this "side" of the story out did have a final sobering effect on many of the delegates. Had it been attempted earlier, during the summer holiday, some would doubtless have accused the leaders of deliberate political aggression; instead it came more as a blow in self-defence, and it rang true.

But if cool leadership and extra time are to band, what chance have the Liberals of converting this luck into success at the next election? The superficial answer is always, "No way, if only because disaffected Tories who voted Liberal are presumed to return to the fold to help oust a Labour government, and because the voting system is unfair to Liberals."

But the outlook is not wholly irretrievable. At the present time all the major parties are notoriously ill-organised and thinly supported at local level with the Conservatives perhaps looking best. But pockets of Liberal activism and enthusiasm survive. Liverpool, Fenison and Richmond to mention but three—not

to speak of the Liberal parliamentary seats. At district council level there has been some success however modest.

And those who persist in awarding much of the 1974 Liberal vote to the Tories this time must be careful not to do so twice over: the present opinion polls already include that shift, yet the Tories still are only marginally ahead of Labour. The Liberals can also console themselves that in 1977 their opinion poll rating stood at about where it is now—between 5 to 8 per cent; yet they were resurgent in 1974.

Their enduring problem, perceived at this assembly perhaps more by the delegates than all sections of the press, is that they are far from seeming a coherent national party. Of course, neither are the Tories or Labour, but they still largely pass with their supporters as being so.

Mr Steel and the present majority section of the party are social democrats seeking to change our seamy system of government through enforced cooperation. They seek to ensure moderation through placing the extremes in check. But elsewhere in the Liberal Party there remains a core of old and new radicals; they pursue the goal of outright Liberal victory, some simply indulging the impossible dream, but others more anarchistic.

The party's new agreed strategy is not without difficulty. No new pacts with either the Tories or Labour, it signifies, without "cast-iron" commitments on electoral reform. Mr Steel cannot want to be forced to refuse a future parliamentary pact

if, say, Mrs Thatcher offers him a Speaker's Conference on the subject of electoral reform, but declines to give him a Bill on proportional representation.

It will be interesting to see whether he grasps this nettle today. For there can be no doubt that a majority of delegates here at Southport abhor the idea of cooperating with Mrs Thatcher far more than they do cooperating with the Labour Government.

Some Liberals of course cannot stomach the idea of cooperating with anyone until PR has actually been delivered. They believe the other parties will never make a gift of PR, that it has to be forced out of them by war and chaos if necessary. As one of the leading lights told a fringe meeting, that voice will however stay muted with Mr Cyril Smith now supporting the leaders.

There is much in the idea's ferment that still attracts. Liberals are clearly in the van of ecology and decentralisation which, if harnessed, could bring them many younger votes. And lastly there is the dream of the party leadership which is now, if belatedly, being grasped under Mr Steel's command.

The Thorpe era has left many evident ripples but those involved in the funds inquiry insist that they will all be tackled and if necessary exposed. This is more than could be said for either of the two main parties. But it remains that in elections the voters do not give you points for merely trying. The Liberals' uphill fight is still to confirm themselves as a credible party.

The erotic side of Merlin

Robert Nye's novel *Merlin* was reviewed last Thursday by Jacky Gillot. He has, in his own words, "stayed the medieval world of chivalry on its head and... explored in a modern way the dark unconscious side of the Arthurian myth". Here he offers a guide to his readers.

I was brought up on the tales of King Arthur and his noble knights, and I loved them as a boy and I love them still. Why then have I chosen, in my novel, *Merlin*, to write a book which might seem to some a satirical attack on that world of high romance? And a book, which, among which streets a perhaps unexpected and certainly rather shocking, erotic thread in that thick web of fantasy?

In the first place, and adopting the minimalist position, because it is thick. King Arthur can take it. The constellation of legends about his figure, the great medieval tapestry of fictions which is sometimes referred to as the *Matière de Bretagne* is not to be exhausted or even fixed in final form by any one author or any single book. Sir Thomas Malory produced one version, and a very brilliant and memorable version it is, especially in Eugene Vinaver's edition of the Winchester Ms (1947). John Milton towered with the idea of producing another version, in the form of a verse epic, but settled for Adam and Eve and *Paradise Lost* instead, a poem in several respects not irrelevant to the story of Merlin in particular. Swinburne gave us Swinburnian orchestrations of the bits and pieces that appealed to him, and Tennyson that whole cycle of *Idylls of the King* which suited the nineteenth-century Protestant ethic well. Meanwhile the eccentric Anglican clergyman R. S. Hawker and the brainy Mark Twain came up with versions that suggest themselves on the one hand as a protest dressed in brioche and eight boots, looking for the Holy Grail at low tide on the Cornish rocks, on the other, Buck Finn at the court of King Arthur. In our own century, the roll-call is of anything more extensive: Charles Williams, T. H. White, John Steinbeck, Edwin Arlington Robinson, John Heath-Stubbs, Henry Treece, David Jones, all have tried their hands at reworking some aspect of this perennially fascinating, challenging "matter of Britain". Even since my own novel was set up in type, there have been two good new novels dealing with the legends from slightly different angles—Jim Hunter's *Perceval and the Presence of God* and Peter Vansittart's *Lancelot*. When Thomas Malory set out to reduce his French originals to an English book he was providing a kind of mine of fictional material, primer of basic storytelling and poetic stuff, an English equivalent as it were of Homer or the Arabian Nights.

Well but who knows what Malory dreamed? And here I must adopt the maximalist stance on behalf of my own text. Anyone who speculates for a little while about the *Morte d'Arthur* and its creator is confronted with a position of puzzlement. Here is the most noble celebration of chivalrous ideals in the English language, but it was written by a man described by Vinaver as "a hardened law-breaker". Malory wrote *Morte d'Arthur* in prison, and the records of his time tell us that he tried to murder the Duke of Buckingham; that he broke into the abbey of Blessed Mary of Coombe, robbed the abbot and then returned a few days later to insult him; that he "raped the wife" of Hugh Smith (ie, raped her); and that he "frequently led extensive cattle-rades"; and was guilty of highway robbery as well as the crime of extorting money by threats. In rehearsing charges I want to make it quite clear that I am not advancing any moralistic case against Malory. To me, he is one of the finest writers, one of the greatest of men. But there is this interesting discrepancy between what he wrote and what he was, or what he appeared to be existentially. That discrepancy played its part in the making of my own *Merlin*, to the extent that the little which we know of Malory's life suggests a violent

and lawless man, creating recreating fantasies of control or come to terms with his own unconscious. At point of course, it is as to refer to once to what he had to do to those which he called his "Fre books". These things are nearest we will ever know, knowing what he dreamed, they present the dream Arthur in its purest, crudest most fundamental form, what do we find when we return there? Most curious something more modern? Malory, something as stupefied as any painting of the medieval world or the la called *Joseph d'Arimatee*, instance, and in the p recedences which follow it, presumably the work of the Baron of the East of the Merlion, of the thirteenth century, edited by G. Paris (J. G. Paris), we find far significant placed on figure of Merlin, and as a steadily humbling old magician but as the son of Devil and a virgin, hatches the demons of hell as answer to Christ, baptised the last moment of a failed Christ. These earlier versions of the Arthurian material is to say, present us with Merlin as the archetype of Arthur and then Merlin, actually ambiguous, neither good nor evil, but author of good and evil others. He seems here more important, for he is inquisitive, mostly, and as well as the very extreme the king—whose concepts attends and allows when Penderon lulls after the wife of the Duke of Wall.

Merlin, in this context, bodiless, the demonic side sexuality is the first of the rapier. To the possible that I have written a graphic novel, I would say that yes, I have, to the extent that in writing *Merlin* I was obliged to deal with those things that first attracted Malory perhaps, but which hidden in his text (Mal prose, briefly, has a sad charge which I have dared make, namely, the seducing Malory and returning what first interested him in Boron.) I would claim that a motive lies behind the texts of Charles Williams, T. H. White, to go no further, although neither of them is to admit it. (Interesting that the recent edition, White's *Book of Merlin*, instance, contains a foreword which Sylvie Townsend War quotes a note in which is fascinated by a similar fact. That the never became an integral part of White's *0 And Future King* I take it criticism of that work's tone. If he had allowed it in, he would not have attracted the attention of Hollywood, but that "and" is a story, (James Warner's biography of him makes his sadism obvious).

In short, I am suggesting the Arthurian material could be an erotic element which has been hinted at in previous versions, but which is explicit in mine. In the extension of this, it will seem I have stood the medieval world of chivalry on its head and I have, and explored in modern way the dark unconscious side of the Arthur myth. I admit that I could have done this without it and suggestions found in work of C. C. Jung—far his identification of the Mercurius figure alchemy—and most specifically without the illuminations of volume *The Grail Legend* Emma Jung and Marie-Louise von Franz, in which Merl revealed as the key figure a story common to all of someone imprisoned in retort of his own imagination his task being to transmute base matter of his dreams gold. Or is it vice versa?

I submit that the somewhat essential than most people care to think, and that is versions of it continue to up in every form, a particular merit for mine, sure it is adult, and that stories of King Arthur are usually circulated so as to be suitable children. Malory in fact is of old hawking and maintaining a clear distinction more than carry Malory's logical conclusion. If the pornographic then I can only say that pornography is a fault thing to write, an embellishment to entertain because for Malory to write as I hope it is easy to read.

Robert I

Mr Getty's piece of Italy in California

It was cheering, while in California recently, to find one of the pleasantest imaginable jobs there being pinned down by a compatriot, even though, as it transpired, he had his worries. The critics may have been divided over the architectural merits of the J. Paul Getty Museum, which opened in Malibu, just beyond Santa Monica, in 1974 and is a recreation of a first century Roman villa, once standing on the slopes of Mount Vesuvius. With its Roman garden, its pools and fountains, its varied marbles and its human scale, it was for me a place of enchantment, and the perfect setting for the Greco-Roman antiquities which are the outstanding feature of the collection.

Mr Stephen Garrett, a former London architect now aged 56, had done some work for Mr Getty in Italy, and acted as his intermediary with the Los Angeles firm of architects which designed the museum. Mr Getty took the title of director, and asked Mr Garrett to be deputy director. Not long after the multi-millionaire's death in 1976, Mr Garrett became director and a trustee.

But the considerable pleasure which he takes from working in such pleasant surroundings overlooking the Pacific has been clouded by some of the reactions to the building, which Mr Garrett has inherited from the museum.

This has been estimated at around £350m and with its status as a charitable organization, the museum will be obliged to spend a high proportion of the income every year.

Yet fears in the art world that the museum's purchases will force up sale prices and gobble all the choicest items—infamed in Mr Garrett's view by press speculation—are a parody of reality, by told me in an interview in his slightly austere office.

It was perfectly possible to abuse great wealth—but perfectly possible not to abuse it, said Mr Garrett, his considerable charm held in check by an understandable defensiveness. If the museum had been charged with the role of embellishing Mr Getty's endowment by buying up everything and making it the biggest and finest museum there ever is, indeed be something to fear, he conceded.

But in fact Mr Getty had asked them to create a museum that was more than a collection of objects. "The purpose of the museum is to create a place, should be—if it doesn't sound pompous, to serve man-

kind", he said. "Menkind would not be best served by our being selfish and acquisitive."

"It is understandable that people may be anxious and apprehensive and so on. What I would hope is that our conduct in the future will prove to them that far from us being a threat, we are a distinguished and worthy colleague in the whole matter of education; and that the world at large has reason to be grateful that this man should have chosen to bequest his fortune in such a way.

It was partly such considerations which prompted the museum not to bid for a number of items which its curators found highly desirable in the recent record-breaking von Hirsch sale at Sotheby's in London. "The trouble is that modesty and restraint are rather boring characteristics to most people", Mr Garrett commented with a touch of bitterness.

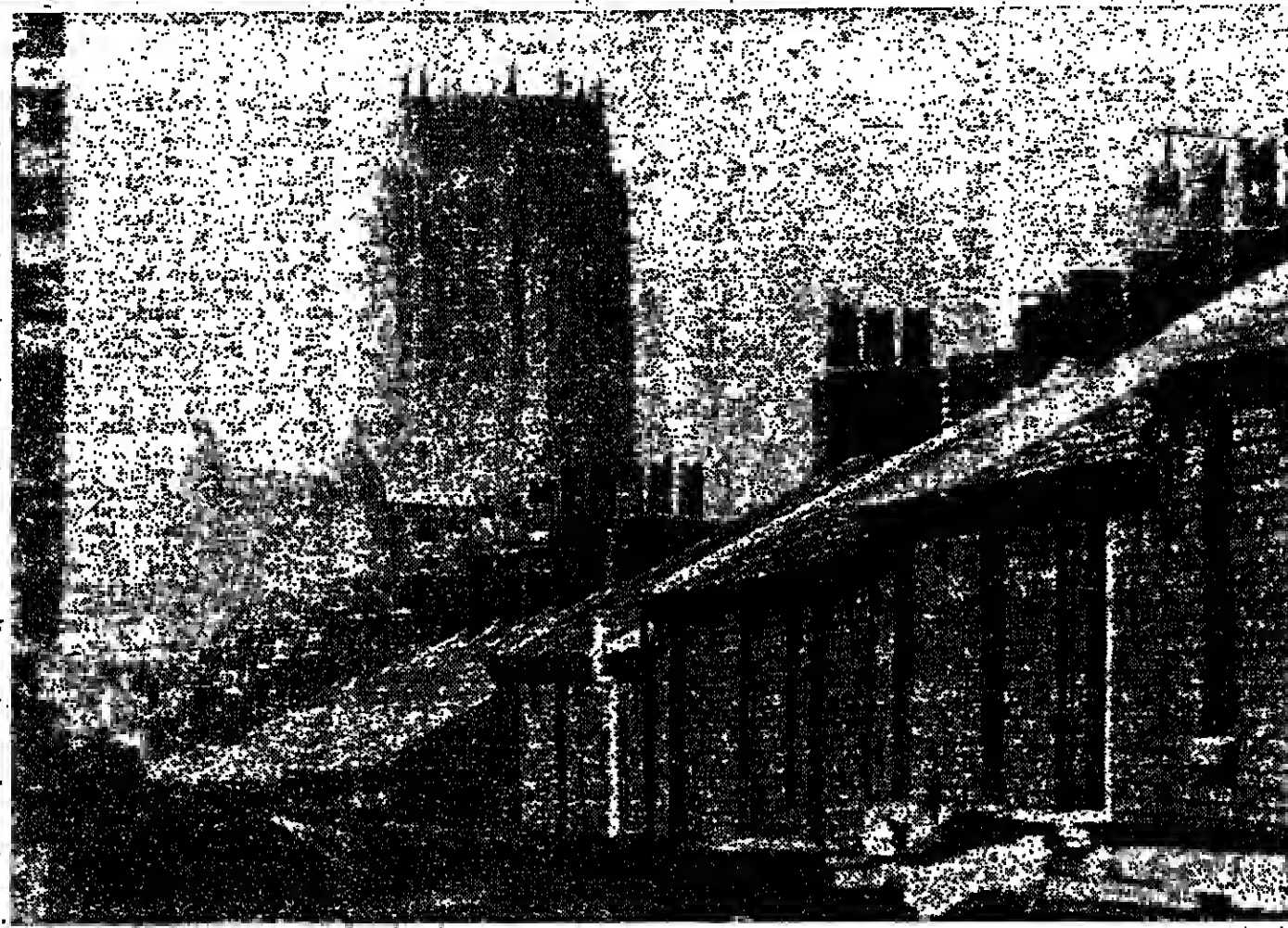
Mr Garrett could not say whether the museum would concentrate on amplifying its existing three collections—of antiquities, of eighteenth-century French furniture and (less coherent and striking) of mainly Renaissance and Baroque paintings—or also branch into something new. "It is very possible that we might go into a new field", he said.

Given the aims of concord and mankind, the museum tend to avoid a field like eastern art, already well represented in nearby Los Angeles.

Mr Garrett agreed that it was not ideal to have old master paintings on the first floor of a Roman villa (let alone all that overwrought French furniture, as far from British as from Roman taste). He also showed a trace of sympathy for critics who saw something fraudulent in a Roman villa which conformed to the taste of a modern man, as far from British as from Roman taste.

But Mr Getty had wanted to give people an idea what that kind of building had looked like, and thought it would make an appropriate background for antiquities, he said. The public, he believed, had known the museum had achieved real fame when he had a letter recently from a pastry cook working for British Galedonian asking permission to reproduce it in sugar in a catering exhibition at Olympia next January.

Roger Berthoud



Liverpool Cathedral: the most inspired British building of recent times.

Liverpool's pride, 75 years in the making

On October 25 the Queen will award a service of thanksgiving to mark the completion of what is arguably the greatest and most inspired British building of modern times.

Almost three quarters of a century since the foundation stone of Liverpool Anglican cathedral was laid by her great-grandfather, she will witness the fulfilment of a task of creation which skeptics have frequently doubted would ever be finished.

In the centre of the floor of the nave is a simple circular stone, chosen on St James's Mount overlooking the city and the river, and stood aptly poised between the fashionable Georgian terraces of Hope Street and the new streets of artizan housing which were later to become notorious slums.

The cathedral took shape by stages. The Lady Chapel was completed in 1910, and the main building itself consecrated in 1924, consisting then of the choir and eastern transept. At the entrance to the transept a cenotaph was erected, on which was placed a book containing the names of more than 40,000 Liverpoolians killed in the First World War. Two years later, the great organ, claimed to be the largest in the world, was dedicated.

Despite bomb damage in the

Second World War, the central tower was completed in 1941, and Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, the architect, continued on the more daring the 1950's and 1960's, and the last few weeks have seen the installation of the huge decorated window which will adorn the west front.

The building has provided virtually a lifetime's employment for three generations of craftsmen; work has, in many cases, passed from father to son. A slightly melancholy aspect of its completion is that men who have known no other employment will have to seek a new job. Although some will still be needed for repairs and maintenance.

Inevitably the enormous cost has necessitated a series of appeals; the latest, for nearly £500,000, was the most the two years ago. Equally inevitably, some people have

questioned the justification for a building of such magnificence in a city with acute social problems.

At the end of the last war, the Roman Catholic Church felt unable to proceed with Lutyns's grandiose design for the Metropolitan cathedral, half a mile away, and compromised with a still beautiful, but much smaller, building by Sir Frederick Gibberd.

But the Dean, the Very Reverend Edward Patey, staunchly defends the Anglican cathedral's relevance and usefulness. Its size, which some people might say is forbidding, is in fact nothing of the sort," he declares. "It is a very flexible building, because there are no pillars and all the seats are movable, which means that it can be used for concerts, plays, exhibitions and conferences as well as for formal worship."

The bringing together of liturgical and community activities is a theme close to the Dean's heart. In a lecture in Bristol two years ago, he observed that cathedrals must not just themselves simply on the strength of the past, but must be made centres for creative expression.

John Young

SPORTS DIARY

Tuning up for Friday fight fever

If you discount Mardi Gras, the annual orgy of excess, the world heavyweight championship bout between Muhammad Ali and Leon Spinks has been the most extravagant spectacle to hit New Orleans since 1952. That was when Gentleman Jim Corbett knocked out John L. Sullivan after 21 rounds of bloody slugfury in the first hour in the United States to be fought under the Queensbury Rules. That contest had many similarities with this.

Seat prices were phenomenal. The best cost \$100, which was then more in real terms than the \$200 for ring-side seats in the giant air-conditioned Superdome. It was also a case of a young upstart challenging an aging legend. Sullivan, at 34, was a heavy drinker with a characteristic dippers' stomach. Gentleman Jim was 26, slim and like, "I stayed too long". Sullivan said afterwards, "I met a younger man".

The excitement generated in



Spinks: too fast for the bounds.

for the wait by buying drinks in souvenir glasses with drawings of the two contenders. Airport gift shops sold commemorative T-shirts. Finally installed in his car, the visitor could tune in to almost any of the local radio stations and hear one of the songs composed for the occasion. "Muhammad Ali, you're the greatest" was one of them. Another described the supposed flight of Spinks from the Superdome, terrified at the prospect of facing Ali again. "He ran so fast that the bounds couldn't catch him. Down the Mississippi to the gulf of Mexico."

Miracles and all that jazz

The radio also reported on the influx of spectators. Listeners were warned that although there were still tickets available, hotel rooms were scarce and expensive. Hotels raised their prices for the event, and many insisted on a minimum four-night stay. But anyone who lived within 200 miles of New Orleans could see the bout only by going to the Superdome

because of the local television blackout.

"New Orleans is like a zoo", one radio reported complained. The elegant Southern City did, however, keep a vestige of its self-respect. A plan by the promoters to hold a party to the Capillo, a late eighteenth-century museum, was vetoed when it was learned that the party's highlight would be young women in wet T-shirts. The visitors included a few thousand from Britain on charter trips—nine days for £700—all for the sake of seeing a contest lasting an hour at the most. There is enthusiasm for you.

In the evenings crowds thronged the French quarter, which has miraculously remained much of its charm, resisting, or at least managing, to live with the worst depredations of commercialism. Once you have run the gauntlet through the strip-tease bars at the south end of the French quarter, the jazz is jazz. There is no need to go inside the jazz bars because they have their doors open and you can listen by merely standing on the street. Many do so, carrying drinks in plastic glasses. At the junction of

Bourbon and St Peter Streets, two rival bars glare at each other across the road in vigorous competition.

Down St Peter Street is the most miraculous survivor of all, the cramped, hot and dirty Preservation Hall, a small room which must have remained largely unaltered for some 50 years. Admission is only a dollar, which entitles you in sit on a hard bench or stand at the back (more comfortable) and hear the town's most famous jazz band. There are seven in the band—six black men with frizzled grey hair and one younger white. The audience, sweating prodigiously, listened in suitable reverence to their rendering of St James's Infirmary Blues, a mournful, attenuated version of "It's a Long Way to Tipperary".

At Crazy Shirley's, in the peaceful interlude between sets of Tommy Yenta and his New Orleans Dixieland Jazz Band, I asked Crazy Shirley (at least she was behind the bar, so I suppose it was she) if many supporters had been in. She said they certainly had, and I asked how she could tell them from ordinary people. "It's

just that there are no conventions and it's busy for off-season and they talk about the fight the whole time", she replied, which is not a helpful answer for a reporter searching for colour.

Even if Crazy Shirley cannot distinguish boxing supporters, I can. They are a particular breed of people who surface only on these significant pugilistic occasions. They are men of uncertain age, wearing loose-fitting suits and elaborate finger jewelry, answering to names like Irving and Mel.

Black and white talk show

They prefer to float permanently around the crowded lobby of the house's headquarters or hotel, sometimes doing mysterious errands and always hoping for a sight of the contestants or the attendant celebrities for a piece, however vicarious, of the action. They greet each other tearfully, hugging and touching, with a sincerity which implies mutual congratulations on having survived since they met

at the last such shindig. They are generally alone, unlike the black supporters who, with their women, follow in gaggles around the black boxers.

They dress altogether more sharply, the men in light suits and shiny shoes with pointed toes, weighing their lips in one to imaginary music. The women wear each other to sport the most alarming outfits.



Ali: fought his way to weigh-

The charge of the 500

Thursday's weigh-in was classic of its kind. After jing each other outside the hotel bathroom before the opening of the contest, the crowd poured and stormed the stage. Yet with box cameras clung with press photographers' spots where they could see the heroes. Officials armed police appealed everyone to leave the stage but nobody was keen on the first to press forward. Ali, the promoter, threatened. "If you don't leave, we'll do the weigh-in privately," he cried—only to be eventually forced to let the contest proceed. The loss of its significance without efforts of the 500 report and cameramen here.

At one point, Mr Arum announced the cancellation of the weigh-in. A few minutes later, first Ali and then Spinks fought their way on to stage and were duly weighed.

Michael Leapm



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BAD YEAR FOR THE LIBERALS

about 1972 until quite recently the Liberals appeared to be of more consequence in British politics than at almost any other time in the post-war period. In both February and March, 1977, they did better at the polls than at any other time since 1945. For a time there was a possibility of a Liberal breakthrough, and then, in March, 1977, until then the Government was in office by the Liberals. So the Liberals may have been changed by the experience of British politics in that

time. There has been an air of unreality about the party since then. This is partly because of the dark cloud of the Thorneycroft report, which has been hanging so heavily over the party. This largely inevitable in the circumstances. The party was led to be damaged by the internal charges against the man who led it until little more than two years ago, whether or not he is ever convicted of anything. It is an illusion for the party to suppose that it is because of the press that Thorneycroft has been placed in a very difficult position from which he has managed to extract the worst. The dispute over Thorneycroft's visit to Southport was a damaging folly of his own making.

There would be no less of an illusion, however, for Liberals to suppose that their difficulties

come solely, or even principally, from the Thorneycroft affair. The other reason why the party has been in such a difficult position is that the major debate consisted of a solemn discussion as to how the party should exercise its power in the next parliament. Should the Liberals form a pact with one of the other major parties if they held the balance of power?

That is likely to prove the least of their problems. The coming session may well demonstrate that even in the present hung parliament the Government cannot survive without regard for the 13 Liberals. On the evidence of by-elections and opinion polls, there are unlikely to be as many as 13 Liberals in the next parliament. Whether or not any single party has a majority, the Liberals cannot reasonably expect to have the strength to drive a tough bargain. Even if they did, they are unlikely to be able to give security for any length of time to what would otherwise be a minority administration.

Yet the Liberals are now proposing to insist upon far more stringent terms for any new arrangement than they required for either the establishment or renewal of the Lib-Lab pact. They want absolute guarantees that a system of proportional representation for Westminster elections would be introduced swiftly—which would seem to mean either the presentation of a bill early in the new parliament or at least a referendum on the principle, with a firm promise to

accept the outcome. But there is no reason to suppose that either Labour or the Conservatives would be prepared to settle for such terms.

Most Liberals seem to have more hopes of the Conservatives in this respect, even though on other grounds they would be happier in partnership with Labour. This calculation takes too little account of Mrs Thatcher's uncompromising opposition to proportional representation, but it is true that there is more support for electoral reform in the Shadow Cabinet than in the cabinet, and on the Conservative than on the Labour benches.

It is most improbable that this will be of any direct assistance to the Liberals in this parliament or the next. But it may help them indirectly, by arranging the possibility of an arrangement with the Conservatives more palatable to them than it would otherwise be, and may therefore do something to correct a drift further to the left than would be acceptable to most of those who might be inclined to vote Liberal. In the immediate aftermath of the pact the main task for the Liberals is to disentangle themselves from Labour and to appear in the eyes of the electorate as an independent party with a mind of its own.

In the longer term they will have to try once again to break through on to higher ground. For the moment only more limited objectives can be realistic; just as 1974 was the high year for the Liberals, so 1978 is about as bad a year as they have ever had.

PORTUGAL'S POLITICAL CRISIS

Portugal is still in the throes of a political crisis which opened on July 24 with the resignation of the 23rd Conservative government. The crisis has proceeded at a leisurely pace, appropriate to a holiday season but less so to a country's economic plight. On the night of the non-party election, the President of the Republic, under a prime minister chosen by him, makes it clear that no solution can be found without a general election. President Eanes himself said, when swearing in the new government on August 29, that if he did not win the confidence of the assembly he would be "forced" to conclude that the political crisis meant to bring forward late of the elections (which are due under the Constitution until 1980). He made that clear, however, in the context of a vote of confidence which the minister, Senhor Nobre de Carvalho, had promised to seek as a new electoral law had passed and the register of parties did not wait for that. In the event, the Conservative government was forced to throw out the argument by voting for a new electoral law, which would have hardly any effect on the political situation. It was the quarrel

between these two parties which provoked the crisis in the first place, and the Conservative leader, Senhor Freitas do Amaral, specifically ruled out any revival of their coalition during Thorneycroft's debate. Their attitude, thus, essentially negative, they disapproved of the President's non-party election, and the crisis was unable to propose a viable parliamentary solution. A further incoherence was that, while the Communists attacked the Government as "undemocratic" and "anti-democratic", the Conservatives attacked it as a "Soviet" government.

The Socialists, perhaps more accurately, described the Government as a "heterogeneous" government chosen entirely in the light of "political opportunism". Yet opportunism is something to which Dr Soares himself is not exactly a stranger, while few would seriously accuse Senhor Nobre de Carvalho of opportunism in the sense of unscrupulous power-seeking. What he had done was to try to please all parties by including some right and some left-wing figures in his team. The attempt failed, partly because he showed an unparliamentary, even reckless honesty in criticizing the behaviour of the parties, and indeed of parliament as a whole, which, he pointed out, had failed in two years' existence to revise the electoral law and voting

register to take account of the influx of refugees from Africa. The main lines of a new electoral law were in fact approved last week, and the task of finalizing the text has been entrusted to a select committee. President Eanes will certainly want, if possible, to get this law passed and the new register drawn up before the holding of elections, as otherwise a million or so potential voters will be disfranchised. He will have, therefore, no doubt will considerable irritation, to look for another formula for a "careless" government, more acceptable to the parties. This might in the end have to be another minority Socialist government headed by Dr Soares.

But the latter's prestige has certainly emerged very badly damaged from the events of the last six weeks, during most of which he has appeared to be sulking about his dismissal by the President. By contrast the President himself has behaved with coolness and dignity, and the shrill attacks on him by politicians with whom the public is increasingly disillusioned have probably done him little harm. In this way the Socialists and Conservatives, already tarnished by their performance in office, may have damaged themselves still further, while the Social Democrats, who have supported the President, and the Communists, who have been careful to treat him with respect, may expect to reap some electoral benefit.

IE OVERTRAINING OF CHILD ATHLETES

an allegation by Mr Peter On, secretary of the Central Council of Physical Recreation, that some child athletes have been given drugs to improve their performance is not backed by detail, but coming from a source it must be taken seriously. However, there is no reason to suppose that more than a handful of trainers at any one time may be resorting to such drugs; some of the alleged malpractices may concern the still unregulated area between legitimate medical treatment and outright doping to gain an unfair advantage. This kind of cheating is wrong in sport of any kind, and especially dangerous in children, where the effects of a given dose are to be less easily predicted. Substances have special effects on children: anabolic steroids, for instance, can prematurely stop the growth of long bones and affect sexual development. National and international bodies are fully tied in taking the strongest measures to detect and prevent drug taking, whether by children or adults.

to drugs. The competitive pressures on young athletes are much less strong in Britain than in some other countries, but even here there are widespread misgivings about the intense commitment that is required of any young athlete who hopes to excel in modern conditions. Over the past 20 years techniques of training have developed to a point where they demand far more time and discipline than were ever required of the champions of the past.

Where the athlete is an adult, able to choose in full knowledge of what he or she is sacrificing, such self-discipline may be regarded with admiration, or at least with wonder. But in a number of sports success at the highest levels only comes after many years of training, begun quite early in childhood. Among girl swimmers and gymnasts, in particular, serious training often begins at six, worldwide celebrity can come at fifteen, and at eighteen one may be a figure from past history. Hours of training inevitably restrict other educational and social interests. Nadia Comaneci, the Romanian Olympic gymnastic champion, was regularly training for three and a half hours a day at the age of eight, in a special school

only for girl gymnasts. Only a few of the many who compete will ever enjoy (if that is the word) the glory and the publicity of major success.

These stresses impose a difficult responsibility on the parents and trainers of promising young athletes. The children themselves will often be full of enthusiasm and ready to meet any demands made on them. But they are not in a position to assess the ultimate cost. Children are admirably resilient in many ways, and there is no medical evidence that intensive early training has any harmful physical or psychological effects later in life. But those in charge of children should avoid allowing the options for them to be narrowed without warning them fully about the consequences. The prime responsibility must be that of the parents, too often tempted to taste vicarious triumph through their children. The authorities in British sport, too, should be on their guard (whatever may be the practice elsewhere) against training methods that deny a reasonably normal childhood for young athletes. A misplaced nationalism, which sacrifices children to the supposed glory of the state, is a particularly odious reason for putting undue pressure on childhood.

feeding the world

Mr Eric J. McGraw, in his article in the 12th "Good Harvests" series, refers to the fact that "harvests in many of the world's major food-producing regions will be heavier this year than they were in 1977". This, you will provide "the possibility of some of the vast undernourished populations of the world being less poorly fed in 1978 than in 1977".

and prices in 1978. Considering that the present level of food production is largely dependent on energy and petroleum-based fertilizers and that the world's cultivated land will decrease by 25 per cent in the next 20 years or so—owing directly or indirectly to population pressure—your forecast was wise not to consider this increase in grain production as necessarily a long-term trend which would have a significant impact on adequately feeding the world's 4.2 thousand million people—soon to be six thousand million people.

If we are serious about wanting to get to grips with adequately feeding the 4.2 thousand million (1 in 10) who suffer from acute malnutrition and the estimated 1,000 million people (1 in 4) who are classified as hungry, our attention will have to focus much more on the 175,000 additional faces at the world's breakfast table each day; the great losses of food throughout the world spoiled or wasted between the farm gate and the dining table; and the inefficient use of one-third of the world's grain production devoted to animal feed—which, incidentally, is more than the total grain consumed by human beings in India and China put together. Yours faithfully, ERIC J. MCGRAW, Population Council, 27-35 Mortimer Street, W1. September 14.

The behaviour of the Liberals towards Mr Thorpe

From the President of the Liberal Party

Since his article on September 12 concerning my friend, Mr Thorpe, has been published, I have had many requests to clarify the position. I hope Mr Thorpe will have read the fair and responsible reports of the Liberal Party's position, from most newspapers, including *The Times*, which bear ample witness to the correctness and propriety of the Liberal Party's position.

Mr Levin's article typifies the ill-informed, ill-mannered and uncivil criticisms that have been directed by many people, including Liberals, at the officers of the Liberal Party. Perhaps I should add that my advice was given to Mr Thorpe in my capacity as the elected President of the Liberal Party, which in Liberal Party terms is important. The fact that I have recently become a peer and dare to live somewhere as remote as Birkenhead was, I would have thought, of no importance to anyone except to a self-appointed and frequently inaccurate moralizer like Mr Levin. Yours faithfully, EVANS OF CLAUGHTON, Liberal Party Association, Southport.

From Mr Dominic Le Foe
Sir, Having long known, liked and respected Mr Thorpe, I am naturally sympathetic with him when he objects, in his letter to you of today's date (September 14), to Mr Bernard Levin's article, September 12, finding him guilty of being a "golden rule" without the benefit of meaning him. For my part, I have never detected the least priggishness in Mr Hosson.

Liberal fund raising

From Mr Michael Lewis
Sir, Mr Cyril Smith, MP, made an interesting statement on BBC's "World Tonight" (September 13) that he had asked for money from Aims merely to test whether we were a genuinely non-party organization. He implied—if I understood him rightly—that he intended to have given the Liberals money in order to show that we were not bound to the Tories.

As the whole matter of political contributions is very much a public issue, perhaps I could give the facts. Mr Smith wrote to me and said that he and Mr Thorpe would like to meet to discuss a possible contribution from Aims to the Liberal Party. I replied stating that Aims never gave money to a political party but that I would be happy to meet Mr Thorpe and Mr Smith to discuss the nationalization issue. I then received a letter from Mr Smith's secretary stating that on no account could I meet Mr Thorpe, but that I might meet Mr Smith. My secretary then replied to Mr Smith stating that I had not realized that a meeting with Mr Thorpe would be entirely dependent on Aims giving money to the Liberals.

There are some members of the Liberal Party, such as Mr Jo Grimond, for whom I have an

admiration. But Mr Cyril Smith's attacks on Aims, in the view of the foremen, can only be seen as the rather base pique of a rejected suitor.

Yours faithfully, MICHAEL IVENS, Director, Aims, 5 Plough Place, Fetter Lane, EC4.

Political contributions
From Mr Gerald Hartup
Sir, I am glad Mr Chappell (September 14) was able to make use of my advice on how not to pay a trade union political levy. As a Liberal, his further "dilemma" is to stop companies of which he is a shareholder from contributing to the Conservative Party.

One option open to him is to sell his shareholdings in the companies concerned and invest his capital in companies which do not make such contributions. Labour Research will be able to give him a list of companies which are not screened by the whole spectrum of British industry.

For trade unionists who disapprove of the union's political stance, however, this option is unfortunately all too often not open. Consider, for example, the dilemma facing 18,000 members of the British Electrical and Allied Trades Union. With the example of 54 of their fellow employees sacked for not joining the monopoly union

watch how the Party acts towards a long-standing and devoted party member like Jeremy Thorpe. Surely loyalty counts for something? The extent of the Liberal Party amongst the ordinary voter would have risen rather than diminished had they not been so anxious to remove a friend from their platform just when he has a cloud hanging over him.

All those who clamour that in the shadow of a change of party they should stick fast to their really telling me that they are in fear of losing their own personal seat in the House.

How nice it would be if politicians could think like ordinary people with certain standards and moral codes rather than party interests and expediency. It would make politics so much more palatable from public life—and the legal processes have been completed. Certainly when one looks at those Members of Parliament who have stood trial on serious matters (with Mr John Stonehouse as the most recent example) they have, without exception, quite properly retained their sense of duty and the integrity of their resignations became inevitable. Certainly I recall no public advice from Lord Wode or Lord Evans on this last occasion—perhaps it is only their political friends who are favoured with such counsel.

I am sure I speak for many when I applaud Mr Levin's robust message, and for many more who recognize the heartening implications in your affirmative reply to Mr Peacock's rhetorical question in the same issue of *The Times* (September 14).

Yours most faithfully, DOMINIC LE FOE, Savage Cluh, W1.

From Mrs Rose Ellis
Sir, Whatever my former inclinations were to vote Liberal, they have all strangely disappeared as I

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religion and of the Church. This assessment is certainly not contradicted, to say the least of it, by a survey of contemporary British literature, drama or philosophy.

The tragedy of it is that the churches (not only the established church) continue to accept your Correspondent's thesis, ministering to the needs of a declining society, thereby undercutting the very possibility of effective evangelism and mission. At a time when there is talk of a national initiative in evangelism, this vital, preliminary question should be further explored. It would seem that before we can contemplate such an enterprise we need another Wesley or Keble to convert us of national apostasy.

I am, Sir, Yours, BERNARD C. PAWLEY, Archdeacon of Canterbury, Canterbury, Kent. September 12.

and the conclusions of the Treasury report are suspect; the cost/benefit analysis on which it was based is highly theoretical and partial; and the report has made assumptions, and forecasts based on inadequate or out of date data. We concluded that the report was much too narrow and superficial to sustain its conclusions, or to constitute a basis for new policies; and we suggested that a more thorough investigation of all aspects of rural depopulation should be undertaken.

So far as I am aware, the Treasury report has otherwise gone unchallenged, and may still be influencing Governmental thinking on rural problems and to the detriment of our villages and agricultural communities. Yours, J. S. GRANT, Chairman, Crofters Commission, 45 Castle Wynd, Inverness. September 11.

Norman O'Neill
From Mr Derek Hudson
Sir, In his interesting article of September 13, Robert Poosobov divides certain living British composers represented in the Promenade concerts of 1927 into "established figures" and "more shadowy ones", among whom he included Norman O'Neill. But, in 1927, O'Neill, whose music for *The Blue Bird* and *Mary Rose* was well known, was undoubtedly established as the leading composer of incidental music for the English theatre. Indeed, Grove's Dictionary has said of him: "Altogether, both as composer and as conductor, he was the most skilful and practised provider of stage music the English theatre has ever had."

Yours faithfully, DEREK HUDSON, 33 Beacon Hill Court, Hiothead, Surrey. September 14.

Felling of trees at Hampton Court

From Professor W. T. Stearn

Sir, As President of the Garden History Society, which is devoted to the study, enjoyment and rational preservation of our horticultural heritage, I have had my attention drawn to the proposed total felling of the avenue of lime trees bounding the park at Hampton Court, a drastic measure intended for public safety. I have now inspected the tree by tree this threatened avenue in company with a professional horticulturist and a tree surgeon, neither expert having any commercial interest in their felling or preservation.

Together these trees form an essential element in the Hampton Court setting although they vary greatly in age, size and state; to preserve that landscape each tree should be considered individually. There is a big difference between clear felling on account of disease, or for timber and the stage by stage replacement of uncooperative trees as they become aged and potentially dangerous.

Unfortunately some of these Hampton Court trees have been unskillfully lopped. Of the 130 or so in our opinion should be felled and replaced by young trees, among the others are many mature trees in which, for safety over the years, the crown should be reduced and remedial treatment as thinning of branches and removal of dead wood should be undertaken, tasks which tree surgeons could readily perform. This would seem to be a much more sensible and less costly way of preserving the amenity of this important much visited area. Replacement of trees without aesthetic loss and public danger could then extend over the next 20 to 30 years.

The present trees, seen to have been much neglected and badly treated and feeding in autumn and winter and loss of the compacted soil would benefit them. There is no justification whatever for the total destruction of this avenue, as apparently envisaged. The Department of the Environment should at once to prevent irreparable damage and ensure sensible treatment in this matter of public concern. Yours faithfully, WILLIAM T. STEARN, 17 High Park Road, Kew Gardens, Richmond, Surrey.

National Front broadcasts

From The Bishop of Durham

Sir, In *The Times* today (September 14) you give us the briefest mention to the Anti-Nazi League's irresponsible suggestion that engineers should deliberately sabotage any National Front party political broadcast. I hope this is indicative of the contempt with which you believe it would be to indeed its abhorrence of the National Front had to be equalled by abhorrence of the methods of its opponents. May the Lord preserve us from our friends. Yours faithfully, JOHN DUNELM, Auckland, Co Durham.

Tony Greig's epilepsy

From Mr C. G. R. Ploewman

Sir, During the last few decades many major diseases such as cancer, tuberculosis and diabetes have come under public discussion, to the great benefit of their victims; epilepsy, however, is a significant exception. It has remained the subject of widespread prejudice and until now has been a subject which both the sufferer and the general public have preferred to avoid.

As an epileptic it was with great satisfaction, therefore, that I read Richard Stretton's article (September 11) on the complexities of Tony Greig despite his handicap.

One of the foremost authorities on the subject, Professor W. G. Lennox, has said in his book *Epilepsy and Related Disorders*: "We must ask what, in a word, is the epileptic's most serious and implacable handicap. It is of his own choosing, secrecy." Let us hope that Tony Greig is not going to be the only eminent person at present suffering from this disease to speak out and acknowledge the fact. Were more professional people who suffer with epilepsy, particularly those who have achieved fame, more willing to discuss openly a disability, which many cases, with the aid of modern medicines, can be controlled, this unwarranted secrecy could be abolished once and for all. Yours faithfully, C. G. R. PLOEWMAN, 52 Felstead Road, Orpington, Kent.

Definition of engineer

From Mr James Trimmer

Sir, "Anyone with a set of overalls and a spanner can call himself an engineer," claims an advertisement in today's *Times* (September 12) for a special report on engineers. Similarly, I suppose, anyone who works for *The Times* can consider himself literate. Yours faithfully, JAMES TRIMMER, 18 Burlington Avenue, Kew Gardens, Richmond, Surrey.

Pope John Paul's Arms

From Mr Terry O'Neill

Sir, I was interested to see that in Archbishop Bents' drawing of Pope John Paul's Arms, which appeared in yesterday's *Times*, the words of the gold and silver keys behind the shield are identical. I was always taught that the keys were to open the gates of heaven and hell, can it be that the same lock is fitted to both? Your obedient servant, TERRY O'NEILL, Chairman, Bath Heraldic Society, 5 Bloomfield Avenue, Bath.



COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE
September 15: By command of The Queen, the Lord Hamilton of Balmorall (Lord of Balmorall) was present at the Balmorall Air Force Station, this afternoon upon the departure of The King and Queen on their tour of the Kingdom of Jordan and made farewell to Her Majesty on behalf of Her Majesty.

The Council of The British-Australia Society announced that they have appointed Brigadier John J. H. Simpson as the director of the society. This appointment will effect early in 1979.

Birthdays today
Sir Alexander Giles, 83; Colonel Sir Francis Jackson, 89; Mr Kenneth Lindsay, 81; Lord Justice Megaw, 69; Sir Andrew Noble, 70; Sir Desmond Plummer, 71; Lord Osborne, 78; Baroness Pike, 60; Lord Ryder of Eaton Hastings, 62; Sir John Sait, 81.
Sir John Sait, 81; Frederick Ashton, 68; General Sir Kenneth Darling, 69; Lieutenant Colonel Sir Reginald Graham, 70; Sir Desmond Plummer, 71; Lord Hodson, 83; Sir Francis Row, 81; Sir Sorling Moss, 49; Sir Isaac Woolson, 81.

Latest wills
Mrs Dulcie Marguerite Ingram, of Westcliff-on-Sea, left £83,719 net. After payment of £3,700 and after she left a fifth of the residue to the National Trust.
Other estates include (not before probate): Mrs E. J. May, of Exmouth, £143,682; Davies, Mr Paul Humphrey, of Dodington, Hereford, £174,826; Henderson, Mr Alistair Paddy, Morocco, estate in England and Wales, £153,443; Jewell, Mr George Dudley, of Egham, Surrey, £204,595; Lovelace, Mr Humphrey Rex, of Piddington, £135,799; Napier, Colonel Arthur Henry, of Gurney, of Harley, Wiltshire, £146,374; Wright, Mr Arthur Dickson, of Piddington, consultant surgeon, £574,519.

Kingswood School
The Autumn Term began on September 14 and the school became fully coeducational, with the admission of girls to the junior part of the school. Mr John Horton has joined the staff to coach rugby football. The head of school is C. J. Brown and the captain of rugby is A. P. Barchard. The Kingswood Association dinner is on November 4. Term ends on December 12.

Howell's School, Denbigh
The Autumn Term started on September 13. The prime warden is Pauline Ewing. There will be a half-term break from November 4 to 10 and the term ends on December 20.

Poetry Society chairman resigns
Mrs Paddy Kitchen, the coeditor, has resigned as chairman of the Poetry Society, not because of any new internal dissension. She said yesterday that she had too much work to do, having been commissioned to write three books. She also resigned from several Arts Council committees.

Seeking a way to repair the holes in the net

In sketching his outline for the church of the future, Graham Dowell (in his article of July 1) drew on the Quaker and Orthodox traditions and rightly identified the religious problem of our time as "how to combine structural authority with personal freedom". The two churches which have most to offer in the solution of this problem are, in my judgment, the Roman Catholic Church and the Church of Scotland. I would prefer to state the problem in terms of membership: how can the church of the future make an impact without a sense of membership, and how can it hope to do so in a free society? Vague membership is the Achilles' heel of Anglicanism.

The great contribution which the Roman Catholic Church has to offer lies not so much in its doctrines (perhaps least of all here) or even in its size and worldwide membership, but in its sense of obligation among its members. As far as attendance at worship is concerned, Roman Catholicism has in the past owed much to the doctrine that it was a moral sin to stay away from church, and it is difficult to estimate to what extent this is true today. What is clear is that the modern Roman Catholic has a much higher built-in sense of obligation than is the case among most other Christians.

The origin of this neo-Roman position lies far back in the Reformation, which was the father of the doctrine of private judgment. From this enormous consequences have flowed: individual liberty, democracy, personal dignity, to name a few. Yet in the religious sphere there have been losses as well as gains. For many people religion has become only a personal matter; one man's opinion is as good as another's, hence the proliferation of sects; worship depends upon personal inclination and convenience. Anglicans and Protestants have withstood the "believe-what-you-like" erosions of institutional religion in the twentieth century less successfully than Roman Catholics.

Ernst Troeltsch pointed out in the second volume of his *Social Teaching of the Christian Churches* (1931) that Luther started with an idealistic view of the church and believed that once men were free to bear the Word of God there would be universal belief and unity, but when he found that this did not work out in practice, he was obliged to resort to compulsory methods. In our free society this is now only of historical interest, but Troeltsch enunciates a principle of permanent importance: "in the last resort no social cohesion can be possibly achieved permanently without some method of compulsion. This is a fact of life, and all faith in the exclusive power of pure thought is an idealistic illusion; it does not belong to the sphere of reality."

The implication for the modern church is surely that even if society can exist without accepted rules and practices, and in an inner compulsion among its members to conform to its social and ethical life, the church as a society in human history is not exempt from its operation. Conviction and religious experience, although basic, are not enough by themselves to maintain a reasonable standard of membership.

The ordinary minister may reflect ruefully that the Rotary Club maintains a worldwide movement on a membership requirement of 60 per cent attendance, or that many freemasons, who are churchmen, give to their lodge a degree of time, energy, loyalty and conformity, which they do not give to their local church.

How then can the church of the future combine a structural authority with personal freedom? It would clearly be impossible for many Christians to understand and absorb Roman Catholic tradition and practice, but perhaps traditional Freshyterianism has something fresh to offer the rest of Christendom. Even when one takes into account the entirely different tradition, history and practice of the established church north of the border, its performance is still impressive. Churches are well attended on Sunday mornings and congregations of even 2,000 can sometimes be found in urban and suburban areas. This may owe something to the practice of having only one service on a Sunday and providing for people of all ages at the same time, but one element which the whole church should notice is its careful attention to membership.

Unlike the Church of England which has an electoral roll on a baptismal age and residential basis and which only conveys the right to vote at an annual general meeting, the Church of Scotland has a roll of actual communicants, supported by a system of elders who visit the communicants allocated to them by the local church and have a direct pastoral connexion with them. Four times a year they go round with the quarterly communion cards and anyone who does not come and present their card can in course of time be struck off the roll. There is a careful system of transfer of members when they move, so that people do not easily slip through the net.

For Anglicans in particular it is of interest that the Church of Scotland ministers to the whole country, yet is still able to maintain a genuine basis of membership. Scottish Freshyterians do not have the years that bedevil all Anglican discussion of the subject, namely that definite membership is only possible for a sect and is incompatible with the vocation of minister to all the people.

If it is to be taken seriously, the church of the future will have to think afresh about the obligations of church membership. If it is no longer possible or desirable to use compulsion, or to rely on the provisions of the Versailles Treaty focused German attention on membership, then Messerschmitt's international reputation as the creator of boldly original, high speed aircraft was founded when, as Chief Designer and Engineer to the Bayerische Flugzeugwerke (later Messerschmitt AG), he produced the Bf-109 which in April 1939 obtained the world speed record for all aircraft of 755 kilometres an hour (469 mph).

This monoplane had been under development since about 1935, but it was not until 1938 that it was ready for service. The record that it set was a military significance dawned upon Allied commanders. Messerschmitt placed upon the Bf-109 his own particular stamp of originality. He did upon those other two historic types of aircraft, the Me 262 and the Me 163. The Me 262 jet fighter was the world's first operational jet aircraft and the Me 163 was the world's first rocket-powered aircraft. Messerschmitt built and designed in collaboration with Alexander Lippisch, was the world's first operational rocket driven aircraft, and as the Komet fighter, flew against Allied bombers in 1944. Lippisch later went to the United States and died in 1976.

Willy Messerschmitt had more influence than any other single individual upon the trend of German fighter design. It was for the Me 262 that a partly underground plant was built at Kassel, where large scale production was starting as the war came to an end. If Hitler had been less anxious to turn the twin-engine Me 262 into a bomber, it might have been in service much earlier than it was. The fatal decisions were taken in 1940 and 1941 and the Me 262 was not there in sufficient numbers when needed.

Besides the Me 109, the standard fighter, of which more than 30,000 were produced, the firm built the twin-engine Me 410 bomber, used also, a time as a night fighter. Messerschmitt's advance thinking reached its notable point in the Me 163. The aircraft pointed the way to postwar research work on swept-back wings and jet drive. It marked the beginning of a fresh stage in aircraft development, although entering aircraft with rocket engines, as the young Luftwaffe of the day was something beyond their capacity. It caused great numbers of casualties. It was a sad mistake in timing. At the end of the war Messerschmitt was detained by the United States occupying authorities and held in custody for two years. He was exonerated by an American court, which said he had been compelled to build aircraft for the German air force against his will.

His firm, its premises largely devastated in the war, banned from manufacturing aircraft for several years. While in the United States, he and his colleagues built prefabricated houses and sewing machines. In 1952 he agreed to act as advisor to the Spanish Government, and six years later began building planes in West Germany. His firm was joined by the Bolkow company in 1969, was completed by an addition of the Hamburg-based Blohm family business. Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm employs more than 20,000 people in West Germany, making a wide range of missiles and transport systems as well as aircraft. The company is the main West German contractor for the Franco-German Airbus, and is multi-role combat aircraft Tornado, Navo's latest weapon being the Tornado by British West Germany and Italy.

WILLY MESSERSCHMITT Fighters for the Luftwaffe

Mr Willy Messerschmitt, creator of several of the best known German military aircraft of the Second World War, died in Munich yesterday after an operation at the age of 80.

He was born at Frankfurt on Main on June 26, 1898, the son of Ferdinand Messerschmitt, a wholesale wine merchant, and was educated at the Munich Institute of Technology, where he graduated as a constructional engineer in 1923.

Gliding provided Messerschmitt with an early outlet for his aeronautical enthusiasms and his practical work as a designer could be traced to the period in the 1920s when the provisions of the Versailles Treaty focused German attention on membership, then Messerschmitt's international reputation as the creator of boldly original, high speed aircraft was founded when, as Chief Designer and Engineer to the Bayerische Flugzeugwerke (later Messerschmitt AG), he produced the Bf-109 which in April 1939 obtained the world speed record for all aircraft of 755 kilometres an hour (469 mph).

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MR GEORGI MARKOV
George Markov stands out among Bulgarian writers as one who focused on urban life in a country with a strong rural tradition in literature. He was born in 1923 in Sofia, the son of an army officer, and after qualifying as a chemical engineer spent some years in industry. He moved from part-time to full-time writing with the publication of two volumes of short stories in 1961. He is perhaps best remembered in the UK for his novel *Men in the Street* (1962), which dealt with the psychological problems of a Bulgarian teenager on the eve of his National Service. It was translated into several languages and was made into a film of the same name which opened the first week of Bulgarian films at the National Film Theatre in London. In 1963 Markov made his debut as a playwright with *The Cheese Merchant's Good Lady*, in which the leading character is represented by four actors simultaneously. These early works were produced at the National Theatre in Bulgaria, presided over by the party leader, Todor Zhivkov himself.

In his later works, *Portrait of my Double* (1966) and *The Women of Warsaw* (1968), and in his play, *The Assassins*, Markov examined the problems of contemporary life in Bulgaria and the Socialist bloc with power and originality. His success as a writer had led him into contact with the inner circle of power, but by now the

thaw was over, and he became increasingly outspoken in his attacks on dogmatic formulae and cultural manipulation. His status and his creative talents could no longer be reconciled. In June 1978, just as he was about to be performed at the Satire Theatre, Markov left for Italy. The play was never performed, and previously awarded high literary prizes were cancelled. In 1971 Markov moved to Garmisch, where he joined the BBC's Bulgarian service and wrote a weekly program about British cultural life which he was uniquely qualified to do. It was not easy for him to find an outlet for his writing in Britain, but in 1974 his play *Go, Under the Rain* which had enjoyed great success in Bulgaria, was performed in the Little Theatre, Martin's Lane, and in the year The Archangel Michail was performed for the first time at the Edinburgh Festival. The play was given the "First" awards given by the Scotsman newspaper. But it was on the verge of what hoped would prove the breakthrough in his collaboration with David Phillips. The first joint work, a political novel, *The Right Honourable Chinpanzee*, will be published soon, and two further books were planned.

Georgi Markov is survived by his wife, Annabel, and daughter Sasha.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM REES
Professor William Rees, Professor of Welsh History at University College, Cardiff, from 1930 to 1953 and acting Head of the Department of History from 1953 to 1955, died at his home in Penarth on September 9 at the age of 90. Of Breconshire farming stock, his association with the college began in 1906 when he entered as a student on an open exhibition from Brecon College School.

He graduated in 1909, was awarded the degree of MA in 1913 and in 1920, following a period at the London School of Economics, that of DSc (Econ). For a pioneer study of changes in the social and economic structure of post-Coorgous Wales, the essence of which was published in 1924 (reprinted in 1967) under the title *South Wales and the March 1284-1415*. There followed his appointment in 1920 as assistant lecturer in history in the department of history in 1924. He was appointed professor and head of the newly created Department of Welsh History in 1930, to which was added the acting headship of the department of history in 1936. He served the college in this dual capacity until his retirement in 1953.

His contributions to the study of Welsh history before and after his formal retirement collectively assume formidable proportions. His last and heaviest demands came upon him as an active administrator, a teacher of high repute, and participant

in the affairs of his college, the University of Wales and many other academic and cultural bodies. His output was prolific. It included a *History of the Order of St John* (1930), *Jerusalem in Wales* (1931), *The Right Honourable Lordships* (1934), *Wales 1609-1913* (1954), *Cardiff—A History of the City* (1962, revised 1969), the impressive volume survey of Welsh history before the Industrial Revolution (1968) and, astonishingly, in his eighty-eighth year, the *Calendar of Ancient Petitions relating to Wales* (1975) with introduction and notes.

He is unique among Welsh historians for his contribution in the field of historical cartography. His map of South Wales and the Border in the XIVth Century (1933), a local extension of his doctorate thesis, displays a meticulous scholarship of extraordinary quality and is, arguably, the most significant work of his. It was last followed in 1951 by the first of many impressions of *An Historical Atlas of Wales*.

He was the last survivor of that first generation of many twentieth-century Welsh historians who took the historiography out of the romantic myth-making and anchored it to firm critical foundations. He leaves a widow, Agnes, whom he married in 1914, and a daughter, who supported, encouraged and assisted him in his tireless devotion throughout his long and distinguished career.

Tom Merryfield, the sculptor (centre), yesterday joined a class by John Gilpin at the new London Studio Centre, which offers courses to school leavers.

Latest appointments
Latest appointments include: Mr James Alfred Davidson to be Governor of the British Virgin Islands in succession to Mr W. W. Wallace.
Mr Douglas Craig, director of Sadler's Wells and, clerk to the governor, to be director of the Royal College of Music opera and drama school.
Mr Terence Hodgkinson, director of the Wallace Collection, to be editor of *The Burlington Magazine* in succession to the late Benedict Nicolson.
Mr L. Maclellan, Glasgow architect and lecturer, to be member of the Royal Fine Art Commission for Scotland.
Mr Andrew Fanes, aged 53, a bus conductor, secretary of the Norwich branch of the Communist Party, to be prospective Communist Party candidate for Norwich, North. The seat is held by Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, with a majority of 7,234.

Luncheon
Anglo-Chilean Society
The annual luncheon of the Anglo-Chilean Society held to celebrate Chilean National Independence (September 18) took place at the Waldorf Hotel yesterday. The Chilean Charge d'Affaires and Señora Berguido and Dr Harold Blakemore, chairman of the society, received the guests. Also present were the Mayor of Oxford, the Mayor of Winchester and the Mayor of Exeter and Mrs. E. M. Brough (chairman) was the host.

Dinner
East Africa and Mauritius Association
The East Africa and Mauritius Association gave a dinner in honour of the President of the Seychelles at the Oriental Club yesterday. Mr K. D. Brough (chairman) was the host.

Sale of carpets and rugs brings £27,120
A sale of rugs and carpets at Sotheby's yesterday, totalling 127 lots, including a large 18th century rug, a 19th century rug, a 20th century rug, a 21st century rug, a 22nd century rug, a 23rd century rug, a 24th century rug, a 25th century rug, a 26th century rug, a 27th century rug, a 28th century rug, a 29th century rug, a 30th century rug, a 31st century rug, a 32nd century rug, a 33rd century rug, a 34th century rug, a 35th century rug, a 36th century rug, a 37th century rug, a 38th century rug, a 39th century rug, a 40th century rug, a 41st century rug, a 42nd century rug, a 43rd century rug, a 44th century rug, a 45th century rug, a 46th century rug, a 47th century rug, a 48th century rug, a 49th century rug, a 50th century rug, a 51st century rug, a 52nd century rug, a 53rd century rug, a 54th century rug, a 55th century rug, a 56th century rug, a 57th century rug, a 58th century rug, a 59th century rug, a 60th century rug, a 61st century rug, a 62nd century rug, a 63rd 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ESSERSCH...
or the Luft...

SPORT

letics

One footnote which

Yvett's triumph

could not rub out

Yvett Temple

Yvett Temple, 21, of the University of Cambridge, set a world best performance, but just missed the trophy to rub out at least one footnote from the list of track records when he ran two miles in 12.5 sec during the International Athletics Club meet at the Crystal Palace last night.

The European 1,500 metres champion from Brighton, defeated double Commonwealth Games champion, H. R. Jones, who won his first title at the same time, but having the strength to wait until the end of the race, he moved on to the second mile, where he was not so sure.

Yvett's triumph was a surprise, but it was not a surprise to those who knew him. He is a natural runner, but it is his academic ability, which has made him a star.

He is the only man in the world who has won the two miles in less than 13 minutes. He is also the only man in the world who has won the two miles in less than 13 minutes.

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Tennis



John Lloyd: Survived many a crisis

Lloyd breaks through in dramatic match

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

John Lloyd beat Jiri Hrebec 7-6, 6-3, 4-6, 5-7, 12-10 in four hours and one minute to give Britain a 1-0 lead in their Davis Cup tie against Czechoslovakia at Eastbourne yesterday. Lloyd's victory was a dramatic one, as he had to overcome a 2-1 deficit in the first set to win the match.

Lloyd's victory was a dramatic one, as he had to overcome a 2-1 deficit in the first set to win the match. He was the only man in the world who has won the two miles in less than 13 minutes. He is also the only man in the world who has won the two miles in less than 13 minutes.

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Football

Liverpool in a determined mood

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Irritated at their 2-0 defeat by Nottingham Forest in the first round of the European Cup on Wednesday, Liverpool are determined to get back on their feet. They will play Coventry City at Anfield on Saturday afternoon, and they are determined to win.

Liverpool are determined to get back on their feet. They will play Coventry City at Anfield on Saturday afternoon, and they are determined to win. They are also determined to win the European Cup.

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Rugby Union

Llanelli can still draw the crowds

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

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Results at Crystal Palace

100m: H. Crawford (Trinidad) 17.2, 200m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 32.5, 400m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 1:10.5, 800m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 2:25.5, 1600m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 5:05.5, 3200m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 10:45.5, 6400m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 22:15.5, 12800m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 45:45.5, 25600m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 1:30:45.5, 51200m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 2:45:45.5, 102400m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 5:45:45.5, 204800m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 11:45:45.5, 409600m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 23:45:45.5, 819200m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 47:45:45.5, 1638400m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 95:45:45.5, 3276800m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 191:45:45.5, 6553600m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 383:45:45.5, 13107200m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 767:45:45.5, 26214400m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 1534:45:45.5, 52428800m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 3068:45:45.5, 104857600m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 6136:45:45.5, 209715200m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 12272:45:45.5, 419430400m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 24544:45:45.5, 838860800m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 49088:45:45.5, 1677721600m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 98176:45:45.5, 3355443200m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 196352:45:45.5, 6710886400m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 392704:45:45.5, 13421772800m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 785408:45:45.5, 26843545600m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 1570816:45:45.5, 53687091200m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 3141632:45:45.5, 107374182400m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 6283264:45:45.5, 214748364800m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 12566528:45:45.5, 429496729600m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 25133056:45:45.5, 858993459200m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 50266112:45:45.5, 1717986918400m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 100532224:45:45.5, 3435973836800m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 201064448:45:45.5, 6871947673600m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 402128896:45:45.5, 13743895347200m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 804257792:45:45.5, 27487790694400m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 1608515584:45:45.5, 54975581388800m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 3217031168:45:45.5, 109951162777600m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 6434062336:45:45.5, 219902325555200m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 12868124672:45:45.5, 439804651110400m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 25736249344:45:45.5, 879609302220800m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 51472498688:45:45.5, 1759218604441600m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 102944997376:45:45.5, 3518437208883200m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 205889994752:45:45.5, 7036874417766400m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 411779989504:45:45.5, 14073748835532800m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 823559979008:45:45.5, 28147497671065600m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 1647119958016:45:45.5, 56294995342131200m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 3294239916032:45:45.5, 112589990684262400m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 6588479832064:45:45.5, 225179981368524800m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 13176959664128:45:45.5, 450359962737049600m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 26353919328256:45:45.5, 900719925474099200m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 52707838656512:45:45.5, 1801439850948198400m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 105415677313024:45:45.5, 3602879701896396800m: J. G. 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Williams (Wales) 1727130457096585216:45:45.5, 59029581035870565171200m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 3454260914193170432:45:45.5, 118059162071741130342400m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 6908521828386340864:45:45.5, 236118324143482260684800m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 13817043656772681728:45:45.5, 472236648286964521369600m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 27634087313545363456:45:45.5, 944473296573929042739200m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 55268174627090726912:45:45.5, 1888946593147858085478400m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 110536349254181453824:45:45.5, 3777893186295716170956800m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 221072698508362907648:45:45.5, 7555786372591432341913600m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 442145397016725815296:45:45.5, 15111572745182864683827200m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 884290794033451630592:45:45.5, 30223145490365729367654400m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 1768581588066903261184:45:45.5, 60446290980731458735308800m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 3537163176133806522368:45:45.5, 120892581961462917470617600m: J. G. 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Williams (Wales) 14488220369444071515619328:45:45.5, 495176015714152109959649689600m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 28976440738888143031238656:45:45.5, 990352031428304219919299379200m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 57952881477776286062477312:45:45.5, 1980704062856608439838598758400m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 115905762955552572124954624:45:45.5, 3961408125713216879677197516800m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 231811525911105144249909248:45:45.5, 7922816251426433759354395033600m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 463623051822210288499818496:45:45.5, 15845632502852867518708790067200m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 927246103644420576999636992:45:45.5, 31691265005705735037417580134400m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 1854492207288841153999273984:45:45.5, 63382530011411470074835160268800m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 3708984414577682307998547968:45:45.5, 126765060022822940149670320537600m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 7417968829155364615997095936:45:45.5, 253530120045645880299340641075200m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 14835937658310729231994191872:45:45.5, 507060240091291760598681282150400m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 29671875316621458463988383744:45:45.5, 1014120480182583521197362564300800m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 59343750633242916927976767488:45:45.5, 2028240960365167042394725128601600m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 118687501266485833855953534976:45:45.5, 4056481920730334084789450257203200m: J. G. Williams (Wales) 237375002532971667711907069952:45:45.5, 8112963841460668169578900514406400m:

Rangers 1:
 Scallo. Marine
 NATIONAL

ALSO RAN: 9-2 Hauser, 10-1 Abber-
er, 16-1 Walk Around, 20-1 Procto-
-1 Tony, Holza (4th), 9 ran.

TOTE: Win, \$1.55; places, 41p, 33p.
p: dual forecast, \$1.39. C. Brittain.
Newmarket, 2'1, 1'1, 3min 35.55sec.

ALS RAN: 15-1 Newaid (4th), 4
ran.

TOTE: Win, 30p; dual forecast, 30p.
H. Price, at Findon, \$1, 1'1 1/2
2:11.31.

09; Judo forecast, 23.57. J. Domino.
 Arundo 11, sh hd. 1.14.11.
 TOTÉ DOLLAR: 23.57. Fridt.
 Tromsø, £20.80. TRELLER R. 23.57.
 0000 Sund, Pileay Green, £211.65.
 JACKPOT: £2,841 not won. PLACE-
 BET: \$18.19.
 0000, w. K. Swindon 130.11.
 ALSO RAN: 7-2. fav Persian
 Sapphire. 4-1. Scornelia Poggio. 9-2.
 Rio Carmel. 13-8. Agost. 4-2.
 Old Knocker 140. 13-1 Newer A.
 Clowd. 14-1 Strotfish Claim. 33-1
 Sleed. Coates. Tigrlsh. 13 ran.

[illegible]

Lead

Stock Exchange Prices

Weak finish to the account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Monday. Dealings End, Sept. 29. Contango Day, Oct. 2. Settlement Day, Oct. 10.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY
"Afore ye go"

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL									
Stock	Price	Chg	Yld	Div	Yld	Div	Yld	Div	Yld
A-E									
AAV	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
AB	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
AC	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
AD	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
AE	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
F-Z									
FA	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
FB	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
FC	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
FD	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
FE	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
FINANCIAL TRUSTS									
FT	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
FT	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
FT	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
FT	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
FT	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
INSURANCE									
IN	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
IN	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
IN	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
IN	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
IN	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
PROPERTY									
PR	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
PR	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
PR	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
PR	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
PR	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
RUBBER									
RU	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
RU	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
RU	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
RU	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
RU	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
TEA									
TE	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
TE	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
TE	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
TE	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
TE	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
MISCELLANEOUS									
MI	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
MI	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
MI	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
MI	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
MI	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
SHIPPING									
SH	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
SH	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
SH	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
SH	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
SH	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
MINES									
MI	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
MI	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
MI	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
MI	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
MI	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
GOLD MINES									
GM	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
GM	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
GM	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
GM	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
GM	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
INDUSTRIAL									
IN	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
IN	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
IN	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
IN	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
IN	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
RECEIPTS									
RE	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
RE	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
RE	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
RE	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
RE	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
PAID									
PA	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
PA	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
PA	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
PA	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00
PA	11.37	0.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00

Think ethnic

I hate the word 'ethnic'. Philip Howard hates it too, comparing it to the horrors of the word 'exotic'.

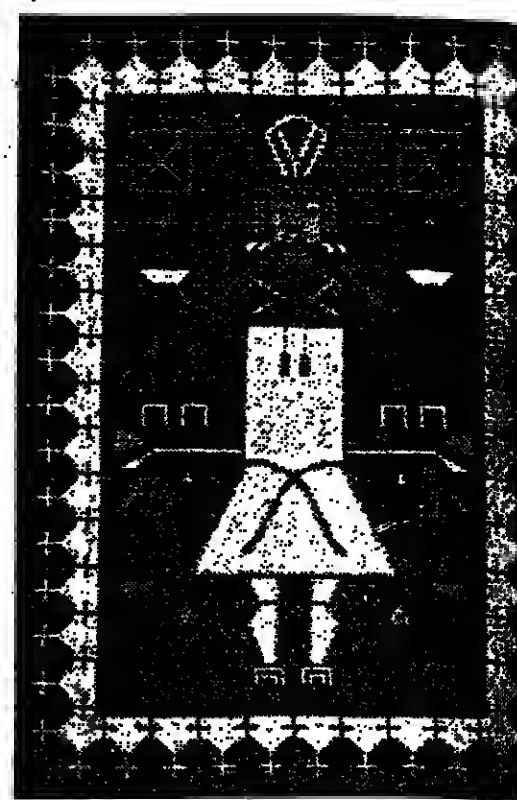
We all hate it, but can't think of anything else.

It has come to mean from some foreign part, like as not.

'Ethnic' will have to do. Like 'fink' we can't manage without it.

Philippa Toomey Weekend SHOPAROUND

Navajo Yei Rug, from Tribal Designs for Needlepoint, from the San Juan region of north-western New Mexico—this shows a participant in the Feather Dance, part of a sacred ceremony called the Night Chant.



Coming out of the Museum of Mankind (and you can't get more ethnic than that) I pondered on the fact that it would be unlikely to find in London Brazilian Indian feather earrings (marvellously bright colours, best seen with a brown skin and an amiable expression and not much else—also rare in London). But looking round it's just about the only thing unobtainable. There is an array of shops in London selling genuinely "ethnic" pieces, not specifically designed for the tourist trade, but carefully chosen for European tastes.

One of the newest of these is W. & J. Art of Africa, at 99 Essex Road, N1 just along from the unhappy hunting grounds at Camden Passage. Here Serena Ponter has opened a shop with a price range from £4 to £150 of specially imported pieces from Africa, where her brother lives. The mask in the drawing is from Botswana and the more one looks at these carvings, the more one sees. Not only does this mask have carved sideburns, but also a marvellous set of teeth. There are pieces by the African sculptor Evaristo in wood, and other smaller carvings, bead necklaces, mats, and many covetable things. Closed Mondays and Thursdays, the shop usually opens at 11 am but you could telephone (359 7353).

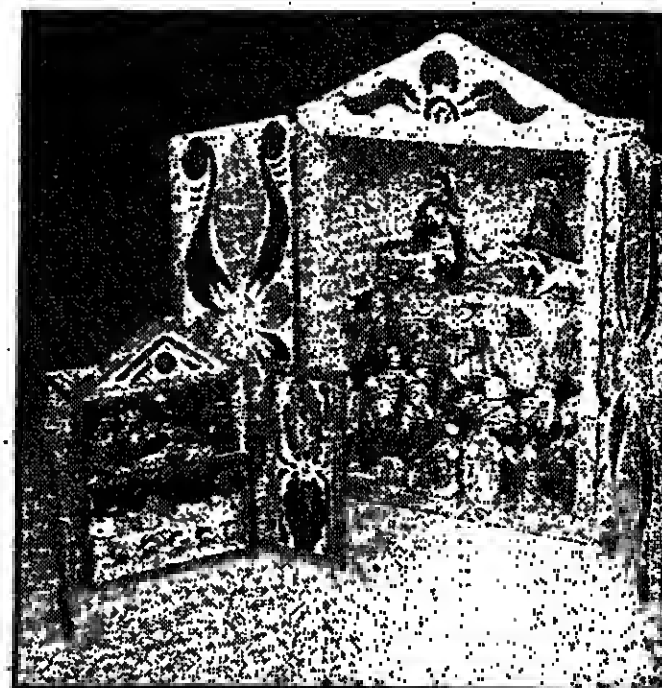
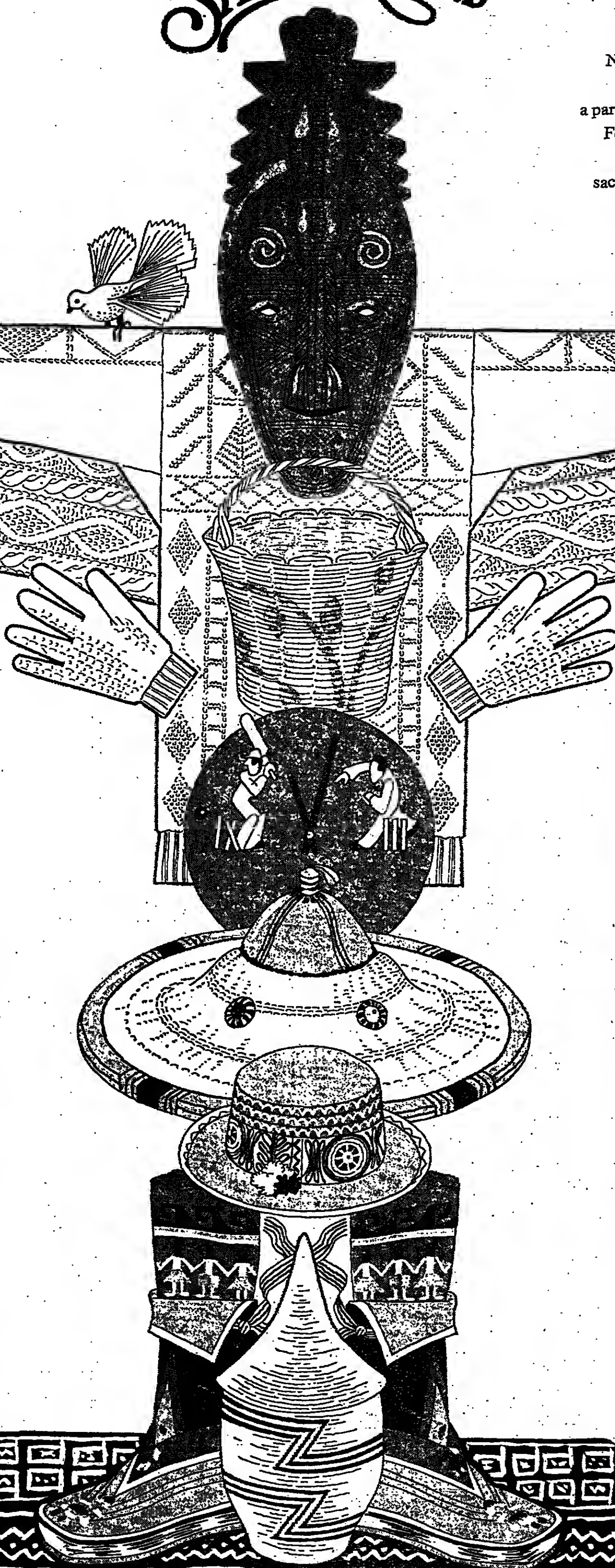
Frida, in Long Acre, just opposite Covent Garden underground station, is one of my favourite browsing holes—I rush there and refresh myself from time to time. Beautifully arranged on two floors, it has all the essential qualities of an art gallery, but is full of wonderful things from all parts of Africa, from sculpture and beautiful tapestries to baskets and beads. There is also fabric by the yard, or one could come away with something beautiful even if it were only an intricately carved wooden spoon. Peru is the one on the left by the Pacific (Brazil's on the right) and Inca, at 45 Elizabeth Street, SW1, specializes in Peruvian arts and crafts (they suggested "popular art" instead of ethnic, but quite right, and now is "folk art" to my ears anything to do with folk has a horrid ring of Morris dancers clumping and banging about) but it's a lovely shop, with bright stinging pinks,

yellow and greens they use together with such assurance, on baskets and clothes, contrasting with the colours of the pottery some of which is shown here.

Almost as bright were the boots in The Tibet Shop in Coptic Street, WC1, right by the British Museum, an interesting spot which sells some hefty looking woollen jackets and with a gesture towards the west, a heathen apron with a splendid Tibetan dragon on it in green and red at £195. Cheerfully coloured are the Dyakovo Russian figures, from Kiev—they started out as gods and goddesses, but in the 1830s became the local inhabitants' caricatures of the smart people exiled there—a series of Russian jokes, no less, do not miss them, they are few and far between, from the Russian shop at 278 High Holborn, WC1.

For the dragon fancier there is a Welsh dragon on a cork place mat at 50p from Workshop Wales, 69 Wigmore Street, W1, some splendidly resistant tweed from the Irish shop in Duke Street, W1—shown here are an Aran scarf and Aran gloves—there is even a Cornish shop—Cousin Jack's in Drury Lane, WC2, which will run you up a Cornish tea or sell you a fisherman's smock, £6.50. It is hardly possible to forget the Scots (perhaps after devolution) but the Scottish Merchant in New Row provided the marvellous Hebridean Guernsey, shown here, and you really cannot get more ethnic than that either.

If you might wish to try to look ethnic, the Bookshop in the Museum of Mankind, 6 Burlington Gardens, W1, sold me a couple of patternies, one for a Syrian Dress, one for a Turkish Coat at £2.25 each, made by Folkwear, an enterprising American firm. At the moment they are expecting more stock, but would take orders for in addition to those two, an Afghan dress, and a collection of children's clothes. Also at the museum I found Tribal Designs for Needlepoint (John Murray, £3.95), a splendid paperback with 30 original designs adapted from Eskimo, Polynesian and Indian (American) Art—one of which is shown here—all with graphs, and colour photographs. Once again, it is from America, perhaps the museum might think of compiling a similar book for itself? I asked one of the prettiest girls in the office where she got her ethnic dress and it was—Hampstead.



Top: Two Retablos from Peru—brightly coloured wooden nativities, the larger one £7.50, the smaller (which incorporates a secular hat shop) £5.50 from Inca. Above: One church, two Llamas £4.25 and £3.50 from Inca. Three from Kiev, the two ladies £2.50 each, the pig-riding gentleman £1.10 from the Russian Shop.

Illustration by Lynda Gray
Based rather loosely
on an original idea
by Bryn Campbell

Carved stool
from
Cameroun,
2' high, 1' across,
£29.95
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From the feet up: Mud printed fabric from the Ivory Coast, 113cm by 200cm, £26.50 from Frida. • Tutsi basket from Ruanda, £21.75 from Frida • Tibetan boots—multicoloured fabric with ties, £12.50 from The Tibet Shop • Brightly coloured Peruvian socks £3.50, with bright pink bowler hat, £5.95 from Inca • Enormous straw and leather hat from Mali (everyone wanted this one), £13.95 from Frida • A truly English clock by the artist craftsman Wayne Dove, £20 from Christopher Strangeways, 502 King's Road, SW3 • Peruvian basket in yellow, green and pink, £1.75 from Inca • Hebridean Guernsey, £36.50 from Scottish Merchant • Aran gloves and scarf, £4.25, £10 from the Irish Shop, Duke Street • Mask from Botswana, £50 from W & J Africa Arts • Paper dove, 50p, Mexicana, 89 Lower Sloane Street, SW1.

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